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ABSTRACT

This paper uses data from the U.S. decennial censuses and March Supplements to the Current Population Survey of 1995-99 to examine the historic patterns of immigrant settlement within the United States, recent shifts in these patterns, and the extent to which changes are due to the international versus internal migration, focusing particularly on California. The paper examines the characteristics of internal migrants, comparing those moving out, those moving in, and those staying put. It also revisits the welfare magnet theory to see if immigrants are drawn to states with the strongest safety nets for immigrants. The data strongly suggest that jobs, economic opportunity, and family are the principal reasons people move between states, and the availability of welfare plays only a negligible role in determining the settlement patterns of immigrants. During the latter half of the 1990s, California's share of the immigrant population dropped, while the immigrant population overall continued to grow nationwide, with many immigrants settling in new places. These new growth states, with little experience integrating immigrants, will receive not only more immigration but will have a larger share of immigrants who have recently arrived and are unfamiliar with U.S. customs and institutions.(Contains 10 references.) (SM)

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ARE IMMIGRANTS LEAVING CALIFORNIA?
SETTLEMENT PATTERNS OF IMMIGRANTS IN THE LATE 1990S[1]

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Jeffrey S. Passel and Wendy Zimmermann

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ARE IMMIGRANTS LEAVING CALIFORNIA? SETTLEMENT PATTERNS OF IMMIGRANTS IN THE LATE 1990S

Jeffrey S. Passel and Wendy Zimmermann
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INTRODUCTION

For at least the last century and a half, the immigrant population in the United States has been highly concentrated in a handful of states. Even at the beginning of the 20th century, when the foreign-born population was less than half its current size, just over half of all immigrants lived in only six states. By 1990, that share had increased to nearly three-quarters. But, between 1990 and 1999, the geographic concentration of immigrants began to wane slightly, as the foreign-born population grew substantially faster in states that have not traditionally received large numbers of immigrants. This dispersal of the immigrant population is particularly noteworthy in the face of dramatically increased numbers, especially in the new settlement areas, and policy changes surrounding the noncitizen population.

Although the share of immigrants living in only a few states has remained high, *which* states had the most immigrants has changed over the years. In fact, New York is the only state which was among the top six in terms of numbers of immigrants at the turn of the 20th *and* the 21st centuries. California did not enter that group until 1920 but, since 1980, it has remained the state with the largest foreign-born population. In fact, the number of immigrants in California grew so rapidly that within 20 years of becoming the state with the most foreign-born, it had more than twice as many immigrants as the next largest state (New York). But, while the share of all immigrants living in California grew steadily from 1900 to 1995 (from about 4 percent to 35 percent), during the latter half of the 1990s its share of the immigrant population dropped to

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30 percent. More striking even than this drop in California's share of the foreign-born population is the fact that the number of immigrants living in the state has not changed in the last five years, stabilizing at roughly 8 million between 1995 and 1999. Further, this reduction in share is due to both fewer immigrants coming to live in California and increased internal migration of the foreign-born—especially Mexicans—out of California to the rapidly growing nontraditional immigrant receiving states. (See tables 1 and 2, pages 27–29 for state-level measures of the foreign-born population.[1])

Policy context

The heavy concentration of immigrants in a few states—and California's demographic dominance in particular—has strongly influenced the politics and policymaking surrounding immigration in the United States. Immigration-related debates in California have long been seen as forerunners of issues that arise at the national level (Espenshade and Calhoun 1993). For instance, Proposition 187, California's 1994 effort to bar illegal immigrants from a wide range of public benefits including education, prefigured federal welfare and illegal immigration reforms of 1996, which imposed broad restrictions on illegal *and* legal immigrants' rights and access to benefits. Recent increases in targeted impact aid to states have also come in large part because of the efforts of a handful of states to ameliorate some of the fiscal impacts of immigrants on state and local governments. (See Fix and Zimmermann 2001 for a discussion of these trends.)

The new dispersal of the foreign-born to states with comparatively few immigrants is taking place at the same time that states are shouldering new responsibilities under welfare reform. Federal welfare reform shifted broad new authority to states to decide whether legal

[1] Tables 1–8, providing detailed information, can be found on pages 27–37 following the references. Text references to the tables are inserted to provide sources for data. Appendix tables A–D with further data follow.

immigrants should be eligible for state- and federally funded public benefits (Zimmermann and Tumlin 1999). With the federal restrictions on eligibility, nontraditional immigrant-receiving states now have not only more immigrants than before, but also more responsibility to set policy for them and to pay for services provided to them. The states' new decisionmaking authority will continue to raise questions about the long-debated issue of welfare magnets. Will immigrants be drawn to those states that make their safety nets more accessible to them?

In this paper, we use data from U.S. decennial censuses and March Supplements to the Current Population Surveys (CPS) of 1995–1999 to examine the historic patterns of immigrant settlement within the United States, recent shifts in these patterns, and the extent to which changes are due to international versus internal migration, focusing particularly on California. We examine the characteristics of internal migrants, comparing those moving out, those moving in, and those staying put. We also revisit briefly the so-called "welfare magnet" theory to see if immigrants are drawn to states with the strongest safety nets for immigrants. Our data strongly suggest that jobs, economic opportunity, and family are the principal reason people move between states and that the availability of welfare plays a negligible role in determining the settlement patterns of immigrants.

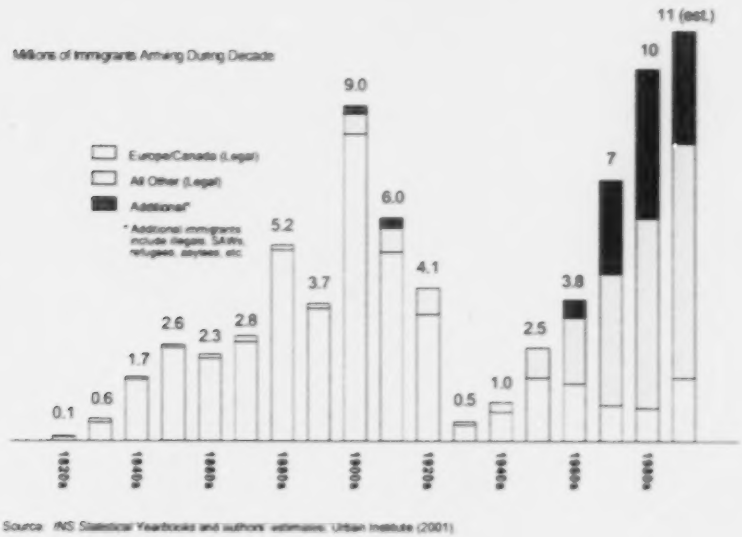
Changing Settlement Patterns of Immigrants

Growing concentration in a few states, especially California

The number of immigrants entering the United States has climbed dramatically each decade since the 1930s, growing from about 500,000 to more than 11 million in the 1990s (figure 1, page 4). Most of those immigrants have settled in just a few states with the result that immigrants are, in fact, far more geographically concentrated than the native-born population. In

1990, 73 percent of all foreign-born lived in only six states—California, New York, Florida, Texas, New Jersey, Illinois—compared with only 36 percent of the native-born population. (See table 1, page 27 for foreign-born populations and rankings covering 1850 through 1999.)

Figure 1. Immigration by Decade, 1821–1830 to 1991–2000



Source: INS Statistical Yearbooks and authors' estimates; Urban Institute (2001)

The early 1990s represent the culmination of three long-run trends toward increased geographic concentration. First, the percentage of the foreign-born in the top six states with the largest foreign-born populations increased steadily from a low of 54 percent in 1880–1890 to 74 percent in 1994 (figure 2, page 5). Second, we see a growing divide between the states with largest numbers of immigrants and the rest of the states. In 1960, the sixth largest state (Massachusetts) with 576,000 immigrants had only 9 percent more than the seventh largest (Michigan) with 530,000 immigrants. By 1990, Illinois, had the sixth largest foreign-born population with 952,000, fully 66 percent more than Massachusetts, which had dropped to number seven and had only 574,000. This large gap has persisted through the 1990s.

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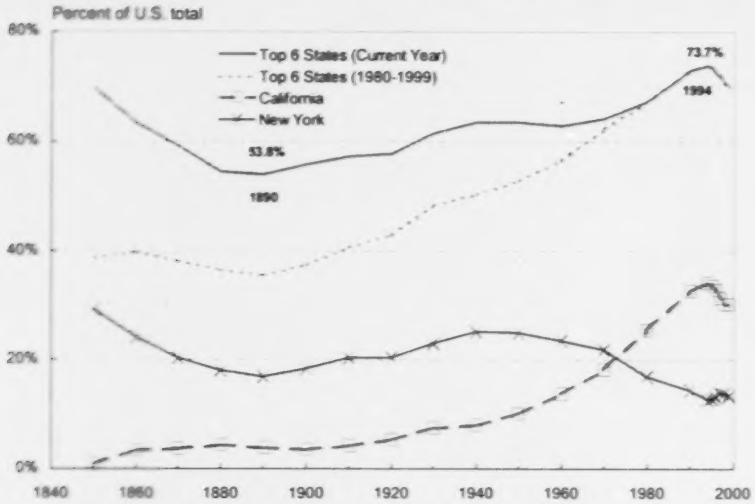
Figure 2. Percent of Foreign-Born Population by State: 1850–1999



Source: Based on Tables 1 and 2, Urban Institute 2001.

Third, the share of immigrants living in just one state—California—has grown dramatically, far exceeding the number and share in the other top immigrant receiving states. By 1990, California's immigrant population had grown steadily and so rapidly that its share of the total immigrant population (33 percent) was more than 18 percentage points greater than New York's share (14 percent). In contrast, in 1970, the last year that New York (22 percent) had a larger immigrant population than California (18 percent), the gap was only 4 percentage points. California's share of the immigrant population in 1990—and even in 1999 (30 percent)—is larger than New York's was at any point during the 20th century (which reached only 25 percent in 1940). Put differently, never before have so many immigrants lived in only one state, either in terms of absolute numbers or share of the country's foreign-born population.[2]

[2] Interestingly, California's share of the native-born population has also been increasing steadily since the middle of the last century, growing from 6.8 percent in 1950 to 10.3 percent in 1999. By 1990, California had a larger share of native-born residents than did the largest state at any time since 1860 (New York at 10.5 percent).

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In line with these trends of increasing concentration, we see greater stability in the make up of the states with the largest numbers of immigrants. While at least one new state entered the top six nearly every decade since the turn of the 20th century, the same six states have remained "in the lead" since 1980.[3] Further, because of the large gap between the sixth and seventh largest states, noted above, it will probably be at least another decade before even a rapidly growing state like Arizona can surpass the foreign-born population in New Jersey or Illinois.

Increased dispersal and slower growth in California in the late 1990s

These dramatic trends toward concentration underscore the significance of the reversals we see in the late 1990s. First, we see faster growth in the states that have not traditionally received large numbers of immigrants than in the states that have. Second, California's foreign-born population, which had grown steadily and very rapidly for several decades, virtually stopped growing after 1995 (table 2).

The share of the immigrant population living in the six states with the largest numbers of immigrants dropped from 73 percent in 1990 to 70 percent in 1999. This decline may seem slight but it results from two rather dramatic shifts—a decrease in the foreign-born population's rate of growth in the states with the largest numbers of immigrants and a rapid increase in foreign-born growth in the new settlement areas.

Nationally, the foreign-born population grew by 34 percent during the 1990s but in the six largest states it grew by only 29 percent, after growing by more than 50 percent during the 1970s and 1980s (table 3). To focus more directly on the changing patterns of growth in recent years, we define two additional groups of states. The first, designated as "traditional

[3] The exceptions are 1950 and 1960, the end of an era of very low immigration.

immigration" states, includes the principal destinations of the great wave of immigrants during 1880–1920, that is, the immigrants from southern and eastern Europe. We define this group of eight states as those with 250,000 or more immigrants in the 1920 Census and that are not in the top six in 1999: Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Washington. The remaining 37 states are designated as "nontraditional immigration" states (and will be further subdivided below).

During the 1990s, the immigrant population in the traditional immigration states grew even more slowly than in the six largest immigrant states, by 23 percent (table 3). However, even this modest growth greatly exceeds the 1.4 percent growth for each of the previous two decades in these traditional immigration states. The remaining 37 nontraditional immigration states[4]—which historically have received comparatively few immigrants—saw their immigrant populations grow by an astounding 71 percent in the 1990s. These states had only 15 percent of the foreign-born at the beginning of the decade, 3.0 million out of 19.7 million, but accounted for 31 percent of the growth in the foreign-born population between 1990 and 1999, or 2.1 million out of 6.8 million (table 3). We can further disaggregate the non-traditional immigration states into the 19 with the fastest foreign-born growth rates during the 1990s; we designate these as the "new growth" states,[5] and the remaining 18 as "other" states (figure 3). In these "new growth" states, the foreign-born population grew by a dramatic 95 percent during the 1990s.

---

[4] Total of "New Growth" and "Other" states in table 3. See below for further definition.

[5] The nontraditional immigration states are split between the 19 "new growth" states that grew faster during 1990–1999 than the fastest growing of the "top six" states (i.e., Texas at 53 percent). The new growth states, in order from largest 1999 foreign-born population to smallest, are: Arizona, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Nevada, Oregon, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Utah, South Carolina, Iowa, Kentucky, Idaho, Alabama, Arkansas, Nebraska, and Mississippi. See figure 3.

Figure 3. Immigration Growth Categories for States

Source: Urban Institute 2001.

In the six states with the largest numbers of immigrants, growth has not been uniform during the 1990s—Texas and Florida experienced faster growth rates than California, New York, New Jersey, and Illinois. California, after decades of growth exceeding the national rate, saw the growth rate of its immigrant population slow from 103 percent in the 1970s to 80 percent in the 1980s to only 24 percent in the 1990s—well below the national average of 34 percent. As a result, California's share of the national foreign-born population dropped slightly from 33 percent in 1990 to 30 percent in 1999, the first time its share decreased in the 20th century.

When we examine more closely the growth patterns of the 1990s, we see that the slowed growth in California occurred in the second half of the decade. The foreign-born population of California reached 8 million during 1994–1996,[6] with the immigrant population growing by

[6] The official CPS figures for 1994 and 1995 suffered from a weighting problem that erroneously reduced the weights of Asians, American Indians, and also the foreign-born population. Passel (1998) produced corrected weights by approximating the proper weighting procedures. The new weights increase the size of the foreign-born (Continued)

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roughly 20 percent from 6.5 million in 1980. But, since reaching 8 million by 1996, the foreign-born population in California remained unchanged for 1997–1999.

This new pattern of dramatically reduced growth of the foreign-born population in California (or no growth at all) raises questions about the extent to which the lessened growth can be accounted for by lower levels of in-migration, both from abroad and from other states, versus increased amounts of out-migration. Changes in California's political climate, as evidenced by its anti-immigrant legislation and rhetoric, may have played a role, but this factor is not the subject of our research.

International and Internal Migration

The slow growth of the foreign-born population in the states with the largest numbers of immigrants can be accounted for by both a decline in the number of new immigrants settling in those states and a new pattern of more immigrants moving out of those states than moving in. The relative strength of the three flows (immigration from abroad, in-migration from other states, and out-migration to other states) varies considerably across the top six states.[7] The reduced immigration from abroad combined with net internal out-migration of the foreign-born is a new pattern appearing in the 1990s for the six states combined and is especially pronounced for California.

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population nationally and in California. The shares for California are not affected by the reweighting, but the foreign-born totals are. For 1994, the official CPS shows a foreign-born population in California of 7.45 million versus the corrected figure from table 2 of 8.01 million; for 1995, 7.76 million versus 8.25 million. By 1996, when the Census Bureau had corrected its weighting procedures, California's foreign-born population was 8.06 million. Thus, the year when California reached 8 million immigrants falls in the 1994–1996 period.

[7] Mortality and emigration from the United States also affect the size of the foreign-born population. The latter component is not insignificant, but has proved difficult to measure, especially with any geographic specificity within (Continued)

Immigration flows to big states large but declining

In 1990, the top six states had 73 percent of the foreign-born population, but during the 1990s, they received only 63 percent of all new immigrants[8] (tables 3 and 4). California, for its part, had 33 percent of the foreign-born population in 1990 but received only 28 percent of all new immigrants, or 2.1 million out of 7.5 million. Most of this reduction occurred in the late 1990s (1995–1999), when California received only 22 percent of all immigrants coming to the United States versus the 1990–1995 period when it received 33 percent of new immigrants. In fact, if California had received in the late 1990s the same share of immigrants it had been receiving in the late 1980s (36 percent), it would have received about 400,000 additional immigrants—or 50 percent more than it did. Among the top six states, only Texas received its proportionate share of the immigration flow during the 1990s; that is, only Texas received as large a share of the newly arriving immigrants as its share of the foreign-born population at the beginning of the 1990s.

The geographic distribution of new immigrants during the 1990s can be described as a redirection of part of the immigration stream from California and the other large immigrant states into the new growth areas. The 8 traditional immigration states and the 18 other states each received approximately their share of the new in-flows from abroad, getting 11 percent and 6 percent respectively while representing 12 percent and 5 percent of the initial population. The new growth states, on the other hand, had only 10 percent of all foreign-born in 1990 but received more than double that share (21 percent) of the new immigrants arriving in the 1990s.

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the United States. Changes in emigration patterns may also explain some of the geographic shifts, but we are unable to measure them.

[8] New immigrants are defined as foreign-born persons who lived outside the United States the previous year, based on the CPS questions on nativity, citizenship, and residence one year ago.

In terms of absolute numbers, then, the new growth states received almost as many new immigrants during the 1990s as had been living there in 1990 — 1.6 million new immigrants compared to 2.0 million resident immigrants in 1990 (table 4).

Foreign-born moving out of big immigrant states and into new growth states

In addition to receiving fewer international migrants, most of the top six states lost foreign-born to other states through net out-migration during the 1990s. Together, California and New York had 465,000 immigrants move out of their states to others (219,000 and 246,000 respectively). Unlike California though, New York had been losing immigrants to internal migration since the 1970s. Among the other top six states only Florida (127,000) and Texas (27,000) gained from net internal migration of the foreign-born during the 1990s (table 4).

These patterns of slowing international migration to the top immigration states in the 1990s (at least in relative terms) and increasing internal out-migration from these states represent a turnaround from previous decades. In the latter half of both the 1970s and 1980s, the top six states as a group increased their share of the foreign-born population by receiving more than their share of immigrants from abroad while neither gaining nor losing much from internal migration of the foreign-born to other states.[9]

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[9] During 1975–1980, the top six states received 69 percent of immigration from abroad when they represented 62 percent of the foreign-born in 1970 (table 4); similarly for 1985–1990, they received 73 percent of new immigration but represented 67 percent of the foreign-born population in 1980. Net internal migration of the foreign-born was negligible for both periods, +5,000 for 1975–80 and –16,000 for 1985–90. California's net loss through internal migration in the 1990s represents a turnaround from the previous two periods as it gained 29,000 in 1975–1980 and 57,000 in 1985–1990. Florida, which gained 128,000 internal migrants in the 1990s, also gained substantial numbers in the latter half of the 1970s (56,000) and the 1980s (129,000). New York, on the other hand, lost substantial numbers during all three periods while Illinois also lost, but smaller numbers. New Jersey had quite small changes, both gains and losses. Texas patterns differed in that it gained during the 1970s, lost during the 1980s, gained during the first half of the 1990s, and lost during the second half.

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Mirroring settlement patterns of new immigrants, internal migration has been redirected into the new growth states, as the traditional immigration states showed a rough balance between in- and out-migration of the foreign-born. While the new growth states gained through internal migration during the 1970s and 1980s, their growth in foreign-born population from internal migration has been massive in the 1990s. Almost as many foreign-born moved into the new growth states from other states during the 1990s (1.3 million) as moved in from abroad (1.6 million). (see Table 4.) Their net growth of 539,000 foreign-born from internal migration during the 1990s represented over one-quarter of the total growth of their foreign-born population during the decade.

California's natives also moving out

Though the numbers of immigrants moving out of California and some of the other big immigrant-receiving states are large, immigrants are moving out at slower rates than natives. The out-migration rates from California and in-migration percentages into California for immigrants are about one-third to one-half those of natives (figure 4, page 12). For example, persons in immigrant households had an out-migration rate from California of 4.1 percent for 1995–1999 while native households moved out at a rate of 8.1 percent (table 5). For the same period, the percentages of in-movers from other states were 2.5 percent for immigrant households and 6.5 percent for native households.[10] Clearly, many of the same forces that have led to immigrant net migration out of California have led to even greater net out-migration of natives.

[10] The out-migration rate is defined as the number of migrants to other states during the period divided by the sum of the nonmigrants plus the out-migrants. The in-migration percentage is defined as the number of migrants from other states into California divided by the sum of California's nonmigrants plus the in-migrants.

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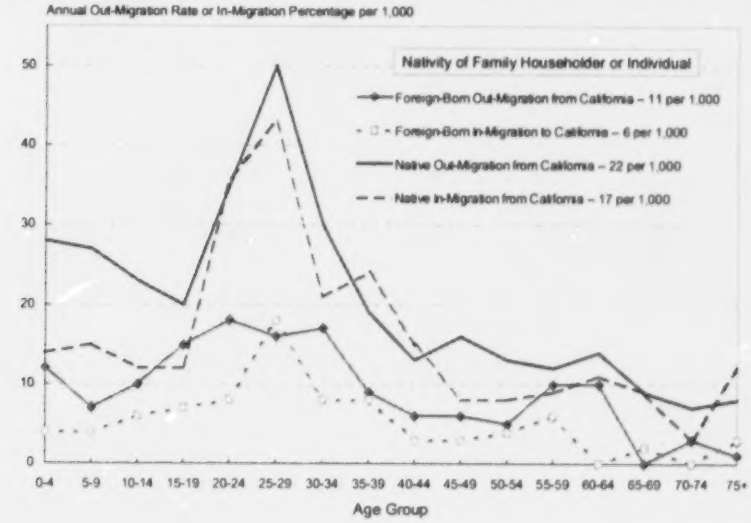
Figure 4. Migration Rates by Age and Nativity, for California: 1995–1999



Source: Urban Institute 2001. Authors' tabulations from March 1996-1999 CPS. See text for definitions.

The full impact of these migration streams on the states' populations is even greater than the figures discussed previously on migration of the foreign-born population. Many of the foreign-born migrants move as family and household units, and these units include sizable numbers of natives, particularly children. To illustrate this impact, we define foreign-born households as all persons in *family* households in which either the head or spouse is foreign-born, regardless of the individual's nativity plus all foreign-born in *nonfamily* households. With this definition, California's net population loss from internal migration of foreign-born households during the 1990s was 363,000, compared to 219,000 when using individual nativity as a lens. Virtually all of the difference is accounted for by the inclusion of native-born children in immigrants' households.

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WHO IS MOVING AND WHO IS STAYING?

The rising share of immigrants choosing to settle in places other than California and the other five large immigrant-receiving states and, especially, the net-movement out of California raises the question of who is moving and who is staying. We uncovered few differences between the characteristics of immigrants moving out of California and immigrants moving in or staying put. Similarly, the differences between native movers and immigrant movers generally reflect underlying differences in the two population groups.[11]

Mexicans more likely to move out of California

A closer examination of the population moving out of California reveals that nearly all of the net movement out of California by immigrants during the 1990s is accounted for by *Mexican-born* immigrants. Among the adult foreign-born population, Mexicans made up 103,000 out of 109,000 total net out-migrants from California between 1995 and 1999 (table 6).[12] While new settlement patterns for Mexican immigrants in the United States have been noted by several analysts (Durand et al. 2000, Passel 1997), the role of interstate migration, especially migration out of California, has not been. Again, the CPS is limited in providing data to differentiate movers from nonmovers, but the data suggest a significant role for employment opportunities.

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[11] The relatively small sample size in the CPS for interstate movers among the immigrant population limits the potential scope of such analyses. Nonetheless, Appendix table D shows some results for socioeconomic differences between migrants and nonmigrants, natives and the foreign-born. Census 2000 will provide sufficiently detailed data to pursue such analyses.

[12] Note that there is sizable out-movement of Asians, as well—110,000 versus 140,000 Mexicans moving to other states.

Text Table A. Mean Earnings for Mexican-Born Males Aged 18-64 Years, by Mobility Status, for California and the Rest of the United States: March 1996–1999 CPS

State and Status	Males with Earnings (000s)	Average Earnings
California		
Stayed in California	1,319	$18,500
From abroad	121	$14,200
In-mover	23	$15,100
Out-mover	70	**$23,800**
Other States		
Stayed in state	1,407	$18,400
From abroad	260	$ 9,200
Intrastate mover	140	$13,000

Notes: "Stayed" is an average of nonmovers and within-state movers for March CPS from 1996–1999 CPS. Movers—from abroad, in-movers, and out-movers—are the total across the four CPSs. All data are from the residence one year ago question.

"California" includes persons whose current or previous residence is California. Movers in "Other States" excludes persons moving to or from California.

Although Mexican immigrants tend to have low-incomes and work in blue-collar jobs, the men tend to have very high rates of labor force participation rates. Not surprisingly, Mexican immigrants from abroad tend to have lower incomes than the immigrants already residing in the United States. Immigrants to California have, on average, higher incomes than Mexican immigrants to other states. Most striking, however, is that the average earnings for Mexican males aged 18–64 moving out of California ($23,800) exceed, by a substantial amount, not only those who moved into California from other states ($15,100) but also those who stayed in California ($18,500). (See Text table A, page 15.) While Mexican out-movers from California earned substantially more than those who stayed in California, movers out of other states earned substantially less than those who stayed put.

Reasons for moving

A full investigation of factors associated with movement of immigrants to and from California to try to ascertain potential causes is beyond the scope of this report. However, the high wages reported by Mexicans leaving California, noted above, suggests an important role for economic factors, namely that they are leaving for better-paying jobs.[13] Although a broader investigation is clearly warranted, the CPS supplies some data with which to address the underlying factors. Beginning in March 1998, the Census Bureau began collecting new information from respondents on the principal reason why they moved.

The data in table 7 suggest that almost half of immigrants and interstate movers, both native and foreign-born, give employment as the principal reason for moving, whereas only one-eighth of intrastate movers do so. A slightly higher share of native in-movers than foreign-born give a job as the principal reason (53 percent versus 43 percent).[14] Among immigrants, a slightly higher share of out-movers (47 percent) than either in-movers (43 percent) or immigrants from abroad (41 percent) lists a job. The other key reasons provided for moving are family and housing—both for foreign-born and natives. For intrastate movers, more than half of immigrants and natives give housing as their principal reason for moving. Immigrants from abroad are much more likely than any other group to list family reasons as primary; the high prevalence of this reason is not surprising given that family unification is the principal route for legal immigration to the United States. Overall, the reasons for moving are strikingly similar for native and immigrants, but especially so for persons moving out of California.

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[13] Since the CPS does not tell us when in the last year the person moved, it is difficult to tease out whether that higher income resulted from higher earnings in California prior to moving or from higher earnings after leaving California.

[14] We should note, however, that the sample sizes are quite small.

Macroeconomic factors almost certainly play a role in determining migration patterns. For the 1985–1990 period, there is a strong association between employment growth and mobility patterns of the foreign-born population. For the five-year period, there is a correlation of 0.41 between the in-migration rate of immigrants from other states and overall employment growth; for the out-migration rate to other states, the correlation was negative, as expected—–0.27. The resulting correlation between the net internal migration rate of immigrants and the overall rate of employment growth was 0.74. For the 1995–1999 period, the correlations are substantially smaller, but the much smaller CPS sample sizes affect the result. The correlations with overall employment growth are 0.11, –0.29, and 0.33 for the in-migration, out-migration, and net migration rates, respectively.[15]

One possible explanation for these mobility patterns is that California serves as an initial, but not the final, destination for many Mexican immigrants. They may come directly to California from Mexico, work there, and gain skills and knowledge. Once they have established themselves, the Mexicans can move to another state where greater opportunities may await them. In fact, many immigrants moving out of California and into the new growth states are finding both higher-paying jobs and lower costs of living. We have not been able to ascertain whether this pattern is new for the late 1990s. It does seem clear, however, that the movement of Mexicans out of California is larger than in the past. Possible factors in this movement are likely to include greater differences in earnings for out-movers, the availability of relatively well-established communities of Mexican immigrants in other states, and a more widespread recognition of the available opportunities.

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[15] The correlations are computed using weights representing the size of the foreign-born population at the beginning of the period.

WELFARE AND MOBILITY

Although the CPS does not list "welfare" as a reason for moving, it is worth revisiting the question of whether immigrants are settling in specific states or moving to states that have the most generous welfare programs or social safety nets.[16] This issue becomes even more important following the passage of the 1996 Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA), the 1996 federal welfare reforms that restrict immigrants' access to benefits, including food stamps, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF, the main welfare program), Medicaid, and Supplemental Security Income (SSI). Further, welfare reform shifted broad new authority to the individual states to decide whether and under what conditions to provide federal and state-funded assistance to immigrants. While virtually all states have kept immigrants who entered before PRWORA's passage in 1996 eligible for benefits, assistance to post-1996 entrants is far more uneven across the states (Zimmermann and Tumlin 1999).

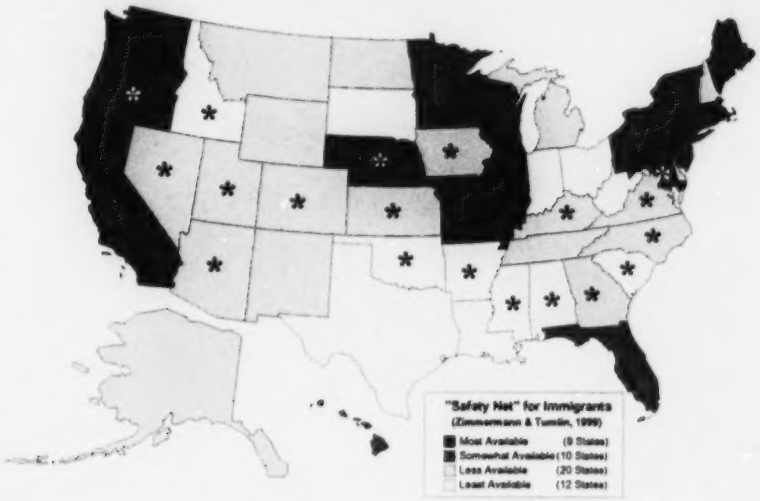
Borjas (1999), in his most recent book and other research suggests that immigrants settle where they do, in part, because of the availability of welfare. He particularly makes this claim for the concentration of immigrants in California. Our analysis paints a quite contrary picture. California has made perhaps the most generous choices toward immigrants by providing substantial state-funded assistance to replace lost federal benefits. These decisions coincide with the trends noted earlier that have seen California's foreign-born population literally stop growing since the federal immigrant eligibility restrictions were enacted in 1996. Further, this slow down

[16] Also not captured in the CPS, of course, is the degree to which anti-immigrant sentiment in California—embodied in Proposition 187—drove immigrants out of California.

in growth is occurring because fewer immigrant are choosing to move into the state, either from abroad or other states, and more are leaving for other states.

Looking beyond California, the states that have made the most generous choices by making welfare more accessible to immigrants (figure 5, page 20) to the states with the fastest growing foreign-born populations (figure 3, page 7), we see little overlap. As a group, the states with the fastest growth in foreign-born population during the 1990s (i.e., the "new growth" states") are, in fact, the ones that have made services less available to immigrants. The highest two categories in terms of availability of the welfare safety net had foreign-born growth rates below average (25 percent and 29 percent) whereas the lowest two categories had growth rates well above average (75 percent and 49 percent); the pattern in terms of strength of the welfare safety net was virtually identical (see table 8a). In addition, the states with lesser availability of welfare also received more than their share of immigrants from abroad during the 1990s—21 percent of the immigrants versus 10 percent of the 1980 foreign-born population (tables 8a and 8b).

Figure 5. Availability of Safety Net to Immigrants after Welfare Reform, for States


"Safety Net" for Immigrants
(Zimmermann & Tumlin, 1999)
Most Available (9 States)
Somewhat Available (10 States)
Less Available (20 States)
Least Available (12 States)

Source: Urban Institute 2001.

Note: Asterisks denote the 19 "New Growth" states. See Figure 3.

Most telling, however, are patterns of internal migration. At precisely the point where the states began to create widely varying safety nets for immigrants (i.e., the late 1990s), immigrants began moving *out of* those states with the most generous and available social services and *into* those that are less generous with lesser degrees of availability (table 8b). Our data suggest very strongly that jobs, opportunities, and family explain why immigrants move, and that availability of welfare plays a negligible role in determining settlement patterns of immigrants.

More recent immigrants in new growth states

The increased share of new immigrants going to the "new growth" states has resulted in these states having a significantly higher share of recently arrived immigrants than in either the large immigrant-receiving states or in the traditional immigration states. In the March 1999 CPS,

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11 percent of the foreign-born population in the top six immigrant-receiving states had entered the country within the last three years (i.e., 1996–1999). In contrast, 21 percent of the foreign-born population in the new growth states had entered the country in the last three years. Given that the new growth states are among the least generous, the post-1996 immigrants are disproportionately represented in states with the weakest safety nets. These new growth states, with little experience integrating immigrants, will not only have more immigrants to deal with but will have a large share of immigrants who have recently arrived and are themselves unfamiliar with U.S. customs and institutions. Hence, the new growth states may face a greater relative burden than other states.

CONCLUSION

During the 20th century the U.S. foreign-born population became increasingly concentrated in just a few states. The post-1965 increases in immigration levels and shifts in origins reinforced the trend toward geographic concentration with a specific tilt toward California, especially, but also Texas and Florida. By 1990, more than one-third of all immigrants lived in California and more than 70 percent in the top six states. There was every reason to expect this growing concentration to continue since more than one-third of all new immigrants were headed for California and the state was receiving more foreign-born migrants from other states than it lost to them. These patterns continued through the early 1990s.

Beginning in the 1990s a dramatic shift occurred. The share of the immigrant population living in the six states with the largest immigrant populations declined for the first time in decades, dropping from more than 73 percent to below 70 percent in 1999. California's share slipped from 34 percent to 30 percent as its foreign-born population stopped growing during the

latter half of the 1990s. This shift occurred as a result of a large drop in the share of immigrants settling in California *and* a net flow out of the state among the settled immigrant population, an outflow made up primarily of low-skilled Mexican-born immigrants.

Meanwhile, the immigrant population overall has continued to grow, but many immigrants are settling in new places. Our analysis shows that the share of growth and population lost by California (and the other top six states) was almost entirely shifted to a group of 19 "new growth" states. These states are in a swath reaching all the way across the entire country and are generally experiencing healthy levels of job and population growth overall.

The shifts in settlement patterns of the foreign-born population fit well within the implications of migration theories. Prior to 1990, a very high percentage of immigrants settled in a few areas where previous immigrants had settled. Then, in the 1990s (and perhaps earlier), some small shifts occurred. A new immigrant (or perhaps a migrant from California) ended up in a nontraditional area. There were few immigrants in these areas, but the settlers found jobs, economic opportunity, and hospitable living conditions. Over time, friends, relatives, and countrymen of the original immigrants moved to the new areas from California and other traditional settlement areas. Then, new immigrant streams developed, bypassing the traditional settlement states and going directly to the new areas (see Massey et al. 1993). This stereotypical tale of migration fits very well with the pattern shown by our data—net internal migration into the new growth areas in the early 1990s followed by a shift in destinations of new immigrants in the late 1990s.

This dispersal of the immigrant population to new settlement areas is occurring at the same time that federal welfare reform devolved to the states new policymaking authority and fiscal responsibility for immigrants. These coinciding trends of dispersal and devolution raise

the question of whether immigrants are moving to states providing the most generous benefits to them. Our analysis indicates that this is, indeed, *not* the case as immigrants appear to be moving mainly for higher-paying jobs in areas of growing employment.

The new dispersal trends outlined here raise a number of questions that still need to be examined. These include:

- How will immigrants integrate into next destination communities? Will patterns of integration differ substantially from patterns of integration seen in the more traditional destinations?
- How will states respond to growing immigration? The new growth states have higher shares of post-1996 immigrants than other states, yet they have made among the least generous choices with regard to eligibility for benefits. Over time the number and share of these immigrants will only grow, raising the question of how they will fare in states with comparatively weak safety nets and little experience integrating immigrants.
- What impact will immigration growth have on local labor markets, schools, the health care system, and the nonprofit structure, especially in light of the recent slowing of the country's economic expansion?

These new settlement patterns have not been fully incorporated into "common knowledge" or demographic and social databases. The critical nature of immigration for understanding population change is underscored by the early results from Census 2000 which found significantly more people than expected overall and approximately 10 percent more Hispanics and Asians than anticipated,[17] groups especially affected by the new immigration patterns (Passel 2001). The Hispanic population grew much faster between the 1990 and 2000 Censuses in the new immigration states than elsewhere—127 percent from 2.3 million to 5.3 million versus 43 percent in California, 48 percent in the top six immigration states,

71 percent in the traditional immigration states, and only 52 percent in the remaining states. A very similar pattern shows up for Asians with 111 percent growth in the new immigration states versus 52 percent in California, 64 percent in the top six immigration states, 93 percent in the traditional immigration states, and 52 percent in the remaining states.

Further, initial analysis of the state data shows at least two results that can be traced to immigration patterns. First, the census count for the total population of California was somewhat *lower* than the predictions based on population estimates. This result is particularly notable in a context where the overall count is 5 million or more above expectations and the *national* totals for the state's principal minorities are well above expectations. Second, the census counts for Hispanics and Asians are disproportionately higher in the new growth states than in other states.[18] Put simply, this pattern of systematically higher-than-expected counts for Hispanics and Asians overall, but especially in the new growth states, combined with a low count for California arose because the Census Bureau failed to fully measure immigration and relied on data from the 1980s to estimate where the new immigrants were settling rather than data reflecting the patterns we describe in this report. Analysts who relied on the Census Bureau's population estimates and INS data on immigration could easily have missed the full impact of the new settlement patterns (e.g., Frey and DeVol 2000).

Eventually, the data from Census 2000 will permit further investigation of the immigration and settlement patterns described here. These new data should not only reinforce

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[17] Census 2000 counted 35.3 million Hispanics whereas the Census Bureau estimated this group at 32.2 million prior to the census; for the Asian and Pacific Islander population the census count was 12.3 million versus an estimate of 11.1 million.

[18] For some states the degree of underestimation for the Hispanic population was particularly notable. Georgia's census count of Hispanics at 435,000 was 72 percent higher than the Census Bureau's estimate of 254,000; the North Carolina count of Hispanics at 379,000 was more than double the estimate of 186,000.

our results, but may ultimately describe even greater shifts.[19] The census can provide significantly more detail in terms of geographic specificity (i.e., metropolitan areas and cities in addition to states) and the characteristics of immigrants and migrants to study settlement patterns. Finally, settlement and integration patterns, particularly for local areas, can be addressed in much more detail with the census data than is possible with the CPS.

[19] The CPS data, by definition, understated the degree of growth in the Hispanic and Asian populations because they incorporate the Census Bureau's *national* population estimates. Further, even though we show more rapid growth of the immigrant population in the new growth areas, the census results suggest that the CPS understated growth rates in the new areas, but not in the biggest immigrant states.

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Table 1. Foreign-Born Population, for Regions, Divisions, and States: 1850 to 1999

Division & state	1999		1990		1980		1970		1960		1950		1940		1930		1920		1910		1900	
Total	26,448		19,767		14,080		9,619		9,738		10,347		11,595		14,204		13,921		13,516		10,341	
Top 6	18,498		14,417		9,465		6,166		6,115		6,564		7,347		8,737		8,017		7,714		5,756	
% Top 6	69.9%		72.9%		67.2%		64.1%		62.8%		63.4%		63.4%		61.5%		57.6%		57.1%		55.7%	
% Top 6 from 1990	69.9%		72.9%		67.2%		62.2%		56.5%		52.8%		50.3%		48.3%		42.8%		40.6%		37.4%	
Changes in Top 6	0		0		1		1		0		0		1		1		1		2		0	
% in California	30.2%		32.7%		25.4%		18.3%		13.8%		10.2%		8.0%		7.6%		5.4%		4.3%		3.6%	
Rank 1	CA		CA		CA		NY		NY		NY		NY		NY		NY		NY		NY	
Rank 2	NY		NY		NY		CA		CA		CA		PA		IL		PA		PA		PA	
Rank 3	FL		FL		FL		NJ		IL		IL		IL		PA		IL		IL		IL	
Rank 4	TX		TX		TX		IL		NJ		PA		CA		CA		MA		MA		MA	
Rank 5	NJ		NJ		IL		FL		PA		MA		MA		MA		CA		NJ		MI	
Rank 6	IL		IL		NJ		MA		MA		NJ		NJ		MI		NJ		OH		WI	
Percent by State																						
Rank 1	30.2%		32.7%		25.4%		21.9%		23.5%		24.9%		25.2%		23.0%		20.3%		20.3%		18.4%	
Rank 2	13.4%		14.4%		17.0%		18.3%		13.8%		10.2%		8.4%		8.7%		10.0%		10.7%		9.5%	
Rank 3	8.9%		8.4%		7.5%		6.6%		7.0%		7.6%		8.4%		8.7%		8.7%		8.9%		9.3%	
Rank 4	8.8%		7.7%		6.1%		6.5%		6.3%		7.6%		8.0%		7.6%		7.8%		7.8%		8.2%	
Rank 5	4.4%		4.9%		5.9%		5.6%		6.2%		7.0%		7.4%		7.5%		5.4%		4.9%		5.2%	
Rank 6	4.3%		4.8%		5.4%		5.1%		5.9%		6.1%		6.0%		6.0%		5.3%		4.4%		5.0%	
STATES																						
New England		Rank		Rank		Rank		Rank		Rank		Rank		Rank		Rank		Rank		Rank		Rank
Maine	34	42	36	38	43	35	43	24	60	22	74	21	84	19	101	21	108	22	111	23	93	22
New Hampshire	51	41	41	37	41	36	37	27	45	26	57	24	68	25	83	24	91	26	97	26	88	25
Vermont	20	47	18	46	21	45	18	38	23	36	28	35	32	33	43	32	45	33	50	31	45	31
Massachusetts	696	7	574	7	*501*	*7*	495	6	576	6	721	5	858	5	1,066	5	1,089	4	1,059	4	846	4
Rhode Island	93	30	95	24	84	25	74	19	86	17	113	15	139	14	172	14	175	16	179	16	135	17
Connecticut	317	14	279	13	268	11	262	11	276	10	296	9	329	9	385	11	378	11	330	11	238	12
Middle Atlantic																						
New York	3,537	2	2,852	2	2,389	2	2,110	1	2,289	1	2,577	1	2,917	1	3,262	1	2,825	1	2,748	1	1,900	1
New Jersey	1,161	5	967	5	758	6	635	3	615	4	635	6	**699**	**6**	*850*	*7*	742	6	**661**	**5**	432	9
Pennsylvania	407	13	369	8	401	9	*446*	*7*	603	5	784	4	977	2	1,240	3	1,393	2	1,442	2	985	2
East North Central																						
Ohio	263	20	260	15	302	10	316	9	397	8	440	8	521	8	649	8	*680*	*8*	**598**	**6**	459	8
Indiana	112	26	94	25	102	21	83	16	93	16	99	16	111	17	143	17	151	17	160	18	142	16
Illinois	1,132	6	952	6	824	5	629	4	686	3	786	3	972	3	1,242	2	1,211	3	1,205	3	967	3
Michigan	418	12	355	9	417	8	424	8	530	7	604	7	*686*	*7*	**853**	**6**	729	7	*598*	*7*	542	5
Wisconsin	108	27	122	20	125	17	131	13	172	13	217	11	289	11	388	10	460	10	*513*	*10*	516	6
West North Central																						
Minnesota	284	17	113	22	107	20	98	15	144	14	211	12	295	10	391	9	487	9	544	9	505	7
Iowa	82	33	43	36	48	33	40	25	56	24	84	20	117	15	168	15	226	14	274	12	306	11
Missouri	121	24	84	27	86	23	66	22	78	18	91	17	115	16	153	16	187	15	230	15	216	13
North Dakota	4	51	9	49	15	49	18	39	30	33	48	25	74	23	106	20	132	19	157	19	113	19
South Dakota	*7*	49	8	50	10	51	11	47	19	40	31	33	44	28	66	28	83	27	101	25	89	24
Nebraska	61	39	28	41	31	40	29	31	40	27	58	23	82	21	119	18	151	18	177	17	177	15
Kansas	128	23	63	30	48	32	28	33	33	29	38	29	52	27	81	25	111	21	135	20	127	18
South Atlantic																						
Delaware	32	45	22	44	19	46	16	44	15	45	13	45	15	41	17	41	20	41	17	44	14	43
Maryland	508	9	313	11	196	13	124	14	94	15	85	18	83	20	96	23	103	24	105	24	94	21
District of Columbia	56	40	59	32	41	37	34	28	39	28	43	28	35	31	31	35	29	39	25	39	20	37
Virginia	495	10	312	12	177	14	72	20	48	25	36	30	23	36	24	37	32	36	27	38	19	38
West Virginia	21	46	16	47	22	44	17	41	24	35	34	31	42	29	52	30	62	29	57	29	22	35
North Carolina	307	15	115	21	78	26	29	32	22	37	15	41	9	46	9	47	7	48	6	49	4	49
South Carolina	86	32	50	34	46	34	14	45	11	47	7	49	5	49	5	49	7	49	6	48	6	48
Georgia	288	16	173	16	91	22	33	29	25	34	16	39	12	42	14	44	17	43	15	46	12	45
Florida	2,343	3	1,663	3	1,050	3	**540**	**5**	272	11	131	14	78	22	70	27	54	31	41	34	24	34
East South Central																						
Kentucky	80	34	34	39	35	39	17	42	17	41	16	40	16	39	22	40	31	37	40	36	50	30
Tennessee	73	37	59	31	48	31	19	37	16	42	14	42	11	44	13	45	16	45	19	43	18	39
Alabama	77	36	44	35	39	38	16	43	15	44	13	43	12	43	16	42	18	42	19	42	15	41
Mississippi	33	44	20	45	24	41	8	49	8	50	9	48	6	48	8	48	8	47	10	47	8	47
West South Central																						
Arkansas	67	38	25	42	22	43	8	48	7	51	9	47	8	47	11	46	14	46	17	45	14	42
Louisiana	107	28	87	26	86	24	40	26	31	32	30	34	28	34	37	33	46	32	53	30	53	29
Oklahoma	105	29	65	29	56	27	20	35	20	39	18	37	21	37	31	36	40	35	40	35	21	36
Texas	2,326	4	1,524	4	**856**	**4**	310	10	299	9	278	10	236	12	362	12	364	12	242	14	179	14
Mountain																						
Montana	11	48	14	48	18	47	20	36	31	31	43	27	56	26	76	26	96	25	95	27	67	26
Idaho	78	35	29	40	23	42	13	46	16	43	20	36	25	35	32	34	41	34	43	33	25	32
Wyoming	6	50	8	51	10	50	*7*	51	10	48	13	44	17	38	23	39	*27*	40	29	37	17	40
Colorado	255	21	142	18	114	18	60	23	60	23	61	22	72	24	100	22	119	20	130	21	91	23
New Mexico	113	25	81	28	52	29	23	34	21	38	17	38	15	40	24	38	30	38	23	40	14	44
Arizona	671	8	278	14	163	15	77	17	70	20	47	26	39	30	66	29	81	28	49	32	24	33
Utah	93	31	59	33	50	30	30	30	32	30	31	32	33	32	48	31	59	30	66	28	54	28
Nevada	274	18	105	23	54	28	18	40	13	46	11	46	11	45	15	43	16	44	20	41	10	46
Pacific																						
Washington	425	11	322	10	239	12	156	12	179	12	197	13	210	13	255	13	265	13	256	13	111	20
Oregon	266	19	139	19	108	19	66	21	71	19	85	19	90	18	110	19	108	23	113	22	66	27
California	7,999	1	6,459	1	3,580	1	1,758	2	1,344	2	1,060	2	925	4	1,074	4	**758**	**5**	586	8	367	10
Alaska	33	43	25	43	16	48	8	50	8	49	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Hawaii	183	22	163	17	137	16	76	18	69	21	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Note: Populations in thousands. "(X)" is not applicable. **Bold face** entries are new states in the top 6. Italics are states that dropped out of the top 6.
Italics are states that dropped out of the top 6. Data for 1900 for Oklahoma include Oklahoma Territory and the Indian Territory.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1999); authors' tabulations from March Current Population Surveys.

Source: Urban Institute 2001

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Table 1. Foreign-Born Population, for Regions, Divisions, and States: 1850 to 1999 (continued)

Division & state	1890		1880		1870		1860		1850	
Total	9,250		6,680		5,567		4,139		2,245	
Top 6	4,979		3,827		3,289		2,622		1,564	
% Top 6	53.8%		54.3%		59.1%		63.3%		69.7%	
% Top 6 from 1990	35.5%		36.4%		38.1%		39.7%		38.8%	
Changes in Top 6	1		0		0		0		(x)	
% in California	4.0%		4.4%		3.8%		3.5%		1.0%	
Rank 1	NY		NY		NY		NY		NY	
Rank 2	PA		PA		PA		PA		PA	
Rank 3	IL		IL		IL		OH		OH	
Rank 4	MA		MA		OH		IL		MA	
Rank 5	MI		WI		WI		WI		IL	
Rank 6	WI		OH		MA		MA		WI	
Percent by State										
Rank 1	17.0%		18.1%		20.4%		24.2%		29.2%	
Rank 2	9.1%		8.8%		9.8%		10.4%		13.5%	
Rank 3	9.1%		8.7%		9.3%		7.9%		9.7%	
Rank 4	7.1%		6.6%		6.7%		7.8%		7.3%	
Rank 5	5.9%		6.1%		6.5%		6.7%		5.0%	
Rank 6	5.6%		5.9%		6.3%		6.3%		4.9%	
STATES										
New England	Rank		Rank		Rank		Rank		Rank	
Maine	79	24	59	21	49	20	37	19	32	15
New Hampshire	72	25	46	24	30	25	21	24	14	22
Vermont	44	30	41	26	47	22	33	22	34	14
Massachusetts	657	4	443	4	353	6	260	6	164	4
Rhode Island	106	18	74	19	55	19	37	20	24	17
Connecticut	184	14	130	14	114	14	81	14	39	13
Middle Atlantic										
New York	1,571	1	1,211	1	1,138	1	1,001	1	656	1
New Jersey	329	10	222	11	189	11	123	10	60	9
Pennsylvania	846	2	566	2	545	2	431	2	303	2
East North Central										
Ohio	459	8	395	6	372	4	328	3	218	3
Indiana	146	17	144	13	141	13	118	11	56	10
Illinois	842	3	584	3	515	3	325	4	112	5
Michigan	**544**	**5**	389	7	268	7	149	8	55	11
Wisconsin	519	6	405	5	364	5	277	5	110	6
West North Central										
Minnesota	467	7	288	9	161	12	59	17	2	34
Iowa	324	11	262	10	205	10	106	12	21	20
Missouri	235	12	212	12	222	8	161	7	77	7
North Dakota	81	23	(N)	(X)	(N)	(X)	(N)	(X)	(NA)	(X)
South Dakota	91	20	52	23	5	45	2	42	(NA)	(X)
Nebraska	203	13	97	17	31	23	6	34	(NA)	(X)
Kansas	148	16	110	16	48	21	13	26	(NA)	(X)
South Atlantic										
Delaware	13	43	9	42	9	35	9	31	5	27
Maryland	94	19	83	18	83	15	78	15	51	12
District of Columbia	19	36	17	31	16	29	12	27	5	28
Virginia	18	37	15	35	14	30	35	21	23	18
West Virginia	19	34	18	30	17	28	(N)	(X)	(N)	(X)
North Carolina	4	48	4	47	3	47	3	38	3	31
South Carolina	6	47	8	45	8	36	10	30	9	23
Georgia	12	44	11	37	11	33	12	29	6	25
Florida	23	32	10	40	5	44	3	37	3	30
East South Central										
Kentucky	59	26	60	20	63	16	60	16	31	16
Tennessee	20	33	17	32	19	26	21	23	6	26
Alabama	15	40	10	41	10	34	12	28	8	24
Mississippi	8	46	9	43	11	32	9	32	5	29
West South Central										
Arkansas	14	42	10	38	5	42	4	36	1	35
Louisiana	50	29	54	22	62	18	81	13	68	8
Oklahoma	3	49	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(X)
Texas	153	15	115	15	62	17	43	18	18	21
Mountain										
Montana	43	31	12	36	8	37	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(X)
Idaho	17	38	10	39	8	38	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(X)
Wyoming	15	39	6	46	4	46	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(X)
Colorado	84	22	40	27	7	39	3	40	(NA)	(X)
New Mexico	11	45	8	44	6	41	7	33	2	32
Arizona	19	35	16	33	6	40	(NA)	(X)	(NA)	(X)
Utah	53	28	44	25	31	24	13	25	2	33
Nevada	15	41	26	29	19	27	2	41	(NA)	(X)
Pacific										
Washington	90	21	16	34	5	43	3	39	(NA)	(X)
Oregon	57	27	31	28	12	31	5	35	1	36
California	366	9	293	8	210	9	147	9	22	19
Alaska	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Hawaii	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Note: Populations in thousands. "(X)" is not applicable. **Bold face** entries are new states in the top 6. *Italics* are states that dropped out of the top 6. "(N)" – data for 1860-80 for South Dakota are for the Dakota Territory and include North Dakota; data for 1850-60 for Virginia include West Virginia. For sources, see first page of table.

Source: Urban Institute 2001

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Table 2. Foreign-Born Population, for Regions, Divisions, and States: 1990 to 1999

Division & state	1999		1998		1997		1996		1995*		1994*		1990	
Total	26.448		26.281		25.779		24.557		24.473		23.389		19.767	
Top 6	18.498		18.589		18.504		17.788		17.846		17.200		14.417	
% Top 6	69.9%		70.7%		71.8%		72.4%		72.9%		73.5%		72.9%	
% Top 6 from 1990	69.9%		70.7%		71.8%		72.4%		72.9%		73.5%		72.9%	
Changes in Top 6	0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
% in California	30.2%		30.3%		31.3%		32.8%		33.7%		34.2%		32.7%	
Rank 1	CA		CA		CA		CA		CA		CA		CA	
Rank 2	NY		NY		NY		NY		NY		NY		NY	
Rank 3	FL		FL		FL		FL		TX		FL		FL	
Rank 4	TX		TX		TX		TX		FL		TX		TX	
Rank 5	NJ		IL		NJ		NJ		NJ		NJ		NJ	
Rank 6	IL		NJ		IL		IL		IL		IL		IL	
Percent by State														
Rank 1	30.2%		30.3%		31.3%		32.8%		33.7%		34.2%		32.7%	
Rank 2	13.4%		13.6%		14.0%		13.2%		12.9%		12.6%		14.4%	
Rank 3	8.9%		8.8%		9.1%		8.9%		8.9%		9.0%		8.4%	
Rank 4	8.8%		8.8%		8.4%		8.5%		8.5%		7.9%		7.7%	
Rank 5	4.4%		4.5%		4.7%		4.7%		4.6%		4.8%		4.9%	
Rank 6	4.3%		4.5%		4.3%		4.3%		4.3%		4.8%		4.8%	
New England		Rank		Rank		Rank		Rank		Rank		Rank		Rank
Maine	34	42	27	45	27	44	31	43	28	43	33	40	36	38
New Hampshire	51	41	44	41	38	42	39	40	50	34	53	39	41	37
Vermont	20	47	20	46	18	47	17	47	15	47	17	46	18	46
Massachusetts	696	7	698	8	493	8	592	7	633	7	617	7	574	7
Rhode Island	93	30	109	28	104	30	100	27	98	27	98	26	95	24
Connecticut	317	14	317	15	253	18	322	14	297	14	302	15	279	13
Middle Atlantic														
New York	3.537	2	3.633	2	3.602	2	3.232	2	3.161	2	2.997	2	2.852	2
New Jersey	1.161	5	1.181	6	1.208	5	1.152	5	1.122	5	1.120	5	987	5
Pennsylvania	407	13	487	10	386	12	421	10	426	9	374	12	389	9
East North Central														
Ohio	263	20	349	14	265	16	252	15	276	15	249	16	280	15
Indiana	112	26	124	25	130	24	97	28	75	30	61	32	94	25
Illinois	1.132	6	1.193	5	1.100	6	1.062	6	1.058	6	1.118	6	952	6
Michigan	418	12	493	9	433	10	491	8	411	10	387	11	355	9
Wisconsin	108	27	146	23	157	23	141	24	152	23	124	23	122	20
West North Central														
Minnesota	284	17	217	20	216	20	218	18	199	20	158	18	113	22
Iowa	82	33	70	34	77	31	41	37	28	44	64	30	43	36
Missouri	121	24	91	33	117	27	108	26	99	26	95	27	84	27
North Dakota	4	51	6	50	5	51	9	50	8	51	9	49	9	49
South Dakota	7	49	7	49	7	50	8	51	13	49	13	48	8	50
Nebraska	61	39	58	38	58	34	40	39	25	45	36	39	28	41
Kansas	128	23	100	29	107	28	95	29	83	29	83	31	83	30
South Atlantic														
Delaware	32	45	28	44	36	43	35	42	38	39	20	45	22	44
Maryland	508	9	479	11	436	9	412	11	366	12	342	14	313	11
District of Columbia	56	40	52	40	51	38	38	41	53	33	66	29	59	32
Virginia	495	10	443	12	430	11	372	13	353	13	409	8	312	12
West Virginia	21	46	16	47	19	46	16	46	17	46	14	47	16	47
North Carolina	307	15	247	18	263	17	195	21	178	21	142	22	115	21
South Carolina	86	32	62	37	44	40	40	38	44	35	43	37	50	34
Georgia	288	16	223	19	225	19	221	17	266	16	358	13	173	16
Florida	2.343	3	2.324	3	2.351	3	2.187	3	2.075	4	2.110	3	1.663	3
East South Central														
Kentucky	60	34	65	36	46	39	52	35	29	42	23	44	34	39
Tennessee	73	37	65	32	68	32	69	31	43	37	57	33	59	31
Alabama	77	36	95	30	55	37	52	34	72	31	57	34	44	35
Mississippi	33	44	33	43	56	35	24	45	32	40	24	43	20	45
West South Central														
Arkansas	67	38	55	39	41	41	52	33	39	38	27	42	25	42
Louisiana	107	28	123	26	106	29	74	30	113	25	85	28	87	26
Oklahoma	105	29	86	35	67	33	69	32	67	28	122	24	85	29
Texas	2.326	4	2.302	4	2.169	4	2.081	4	2.179	3	1.849	4	1.524	4
Mountain														
Montana	11	48	8	48	9	48	17	46	14	48	9	50	14	48
Idaho	78	35	86	31	58	36	50	36	44	38	43	38	29	40
Wyoming	6	50	6	51	8	49	13	49	9	50	6	51	8	51
Colorado	255	21	262	17	336	14	241	16	231	17	151	20	142	18
New Mexico	113	25	116	27	127	25	144	23	123	24	101	25	61	28
Arizona	671	8	638	7	689	7	472	9	497	8	392	10	278	14
Utah	93	31	137	24	116	26	113	25	71	32	45	36	59	33
Nevada	274	18	196	22	182	22	178	22	171	22	146	21	105	23
Pacific														
Washington	425	11	372	13	373	13	386	12	375	11	394	9	322	10
Oregon	266	19	307	16	299	15	210	19	211	18	176	17	139	19
California	**7.999**	1	**7.955**	1	**8.074**	1	**8.056**	1	**8.250**	1	**8.006**	1	**6.459**	1
Alaska	33	43	36	42	25	45	28	44	30	41	30	41	25	43
Hawaii	183	22	205	21	213	21	197	20	209	19	159	19	163	17

Note: Populations in thousands. *1994 and 1995 reweighted (Passel 1997).
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1999) and authors' tabulations from March Current Population Surveys.

Source: Urban Institute 2001

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Table 3. Foreign-Born Population by State Groups, 1970-1999

(Populations in thousands)

State or Group of States	Foreign-Born Population						Growth			Growth Rate		
	1999	1990 Pop.	Rank	1980	1970 Pop.	Rank	1990-1999	1980-1990	1970-1980	1990-1999	1980-1990	1970-1980
Population												
U.S. Total	26,448	19,682	(x)	14,079	9,619	(x)	6,766	5,603	4,460	34%	40%	46%
California	*7,999*	*6,443*	*1*	*3,572*	*1,758*	*2*	*1,556*	*2,871*	*1,814*	***24%***	*80%*	*103%*
New York	3,537	2,836	2	2,390	2,110	1	702	446	280	25%	19%	13%
Florida	2,343	1,661	3	1,056	540	5	682	605	516	41%	57%	95%
Texas	2,326	1,515	4	862	310	10	811	653	552	54%	76%	178%
New Jersey	1,161	966	5	756	635	3	195	210	121	20%	28%	19%
Illinois	1,132	946	6	822	629	4	186	123	193	20%	15%	31%
6 Top Foreign-Born States	18,498	14,366	(x)	9,458	5,982	(x)	4,132	4,908	3,476	29%	52%	58%
U.S. balance	7,950	5,316	(x)	4,621	3,638	(x)	2,634	695	984	50%	15%	27%
5 Top States, less California	10,499	7,923	(x)	5,886	4,224	(x)	2,576	2,037	1,663	33%	35%	39%
19 New Growth States	3,953	2,023	(x)	1,415	702	(x)	1,930	608	713	95%	43%	102%
8 Traditional Immigration State	2,918	2,377	(x)	2,353	2,328	(x)	542	23	26	23%	1%	1%
18 Other States	1,079	916	(x)	853	608	(x)	162	63	245	18%	7%	40%
Percent of Total												
U.S. Total	100%	100%	(x)	100%	100%	(x)	100%	100%	100%	(x)	(x)	(x)
California	*30.2%*	*32.7%*	(x)	*25.4%*	*18.3%*	(x)	*23.0%*	*51.3%*	*40.7%*	(x)	(x)	(x)
New York	13.4%	14.4%	(x)	17.0%	21.9%	(x)	10.4%	8.0%	6.3%	(x)	(x)	(x)
Florida	8.9%	8.4%	(x)	7.5%	5.6%	(x)	10.1%	10.8%	11.6%	(x)	(x)	(x)
Texas	8.8%	7.7%	(x)	6.1%	3.2%	(x)	12.0%	11.6%	12.4%	(x)	(x)	(x)
New Jersey	4.4%	4.9%	(x)	5.4%	6.6%	(x)	2.9%	3.7%	2.7%	(x)	(x)	(x)
Illinois	4.3%	4.8%	(x)	5.8%	6.5%	(x)	2.8%	2.2%	4.3%	(x)	(x)	(x)
6 Top Foreign-Born States	69.9%	73.0%	(x)	67.2%	62.2%	(x)	61.1%	87.6%	77.9%	(x)	(x)	(x)
U.S. balance	30.1%	27.0%	(x)	32.8%	37.8%	(x)	38.9%	12.4%	22.1%	(x)	(x)	(x)
5 Top States, less California	39.7%	40.3%	(x)	41.8%	43.9%	(x)	38.1%	36.4%	37.3%	(x)	(x)	(x)
19 New Growth States	14.9%	10.3%	(x)	10.0%	7.3%	(x)	28.5%	10.9%	16.0%	(x)	(x)	(x)
8 Traditional Immigration State	11.0%	12.1%	(x)	16.7%	24.2%	(x)	8.0%	0.4%	0.6%	(x)	(x)	(x)
18 Other States	4.1%	4.7%	(x)	6.1%	6.3%	(x)	2.4%	1.1%	5.5%	(x)	(x)	(x)

Note: "Traditional" immigration states had a foreign-born population of 250,000 in the 1920 Census. The 8 "Traditional" immigration states are: Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Washington. This group excludes the 5 of the "Big 6" states in 1999 that also exceeded 250,000 in 1920 (i.e., all except Florida).

"New Growth" states have 1990-1999 growth rates exceeding the fastest growing "Big 6" state (i.e., Texas at 53%). The 19 "New Growth" states, in order of 1999 foreign-born population, are: Arizona, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Nevada, Oregon, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Utah, South Carolina, Iowa, Kentucky, Idaho, Alabama, Arkansas, Nebraska, and Mississippi. The group does not include Minnesota, the only "Traditional" immigration state to meet the growth criterion.

Sources: 1999 data — Urban Institute tabulations of March CPS Supplement;
1970-1990 — decennial census data presented in "Historical Census Statistics on the Foreign-born Population of the United States: 1850-1990", by Campbell J. Gibson, Population Division Working Paper No. 29, U.S. Census Bureau (February 1999).

Source: Urban Institute 2001.

Table 4. Foreign-Born Population and Components of Change, 1970 to 1999, for California, Selected States, and Groups of States

(Populations and components in thousands)

State	March 1999 CPS		Growth in Foreign-Born Population								Total Immigration from Abroad							
			Number				Rate of Growth				Number				Percent			
	Pop.	Pct.	'95-99	'90-95	'80-90	'70-80	'95-99	'90-95	'85-90	'75-80	'95-99	'90-95	'85-90	'75-80	'95-99	'90-95	'85-90	'75-80
U.S., Total	26,448	100%	1,975	4,705	5,603	4,460	8%	24%	40%	46%	3,682	3,865	3,623	1,324	100%	100%	100%	100%
California	*7,999*	*30%*	*-251*	*1,791*	*2,871*	*1,814*	*-3%*	*28%*	*80%*	*103%*	*821*	*1,260*	*1,308*	*434*	*22%*	*33%*	*36%*	*33%*
New York	3,537	13%	376	309	446	280	12%	11%	19%	13%	374	405	492	173	10%	10%	14%	13%
Florida	2,343	9%	268	412	605	516	13%	25%	57%	95%	305	257	265	75	8%	7%	7%	6%
Texas	2,326	9%	147	655	653	552	7%	43%	76%	178%	298	378	242	109	8%	10%	7%	8%
New Jersey	1,161	4%	38	156	210	121	3%	16%	28%	19%	154	181	167	51	4%	5%	5%	4%
Illinois	1,132	4%	74	106	123	193	7%	11%	15%	31%	160	100	158	73	4%	3%	4%	6%
6 Big 6, total	18,498	70%	652	3,429	4,908	3,476	4%	24%	52%	58%	2,111	2,582	2,632	914	57%	67%	73%	69%
45 U.S., balance	7,950	30%	1,323	1,276	695	984	20%	24%	15%	27%	1,571	1,283	991	410	43%	33%	27%	31%
5 Big 6 (less CA)	10,499	40%	903	1,638	2,037	1,663	9%	21%	35%	39%	1,291	1,321	1,324	481	35%	34%	37%	36%
19 New Growth	3,953	15%	1,127	788	608	713	57%	17%	11%	16%	979	636	437	165	27%	16%	12%	12%
8 Traditional	2,918	11%	150	374	23	26	8%	8%	0%	1%	387	466	391	164	11%	12%	11%	12%
18 Other	1,079	4%	47	114	63	245	5%	12%	7%	40%	205	181	163	80	6%	5%	5%	6%

Notes: Immigration, In-Movers, and Out-Movers are derived from the questions on residence 5 years ago in the March 1995 CPS and and on residence 1 year ago in the March 1996-1999 CPSs. March 1995 weighting has been corrected (Passel 1997).

"Traditional" immigration states had a foreign-born population of 250,000 in the 1920 Census. The 8 "Traditional" immigration states are: Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Washington. This group excludes the 5 of the "Big 6" states in 1999 that also exceeded 250,000 in 1920 (i.e., all except Florida).

"New Growth" states have 1990-1999 growth rates exceeding the fastest growing "Big 6" state (i.e., Texas at 53%). The 19 "New Growth" states, in order of 1999 foreign-born population, are: Arizona, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Nevada, Oregon, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Utah, South Carolina, Iowa, Kentucky, Idaho, Alabama, Arkansas, Nebraska, and Mississippi. The group does not include Minnesota, the only "Traditional" immigration state to meet the growth criterion.

Source: Urban Institute 2001.

Table 4. Foreign-Born Population and Components of Change, 1970 to 1999, for California, Selected States, and Groups of States (continued)

(Populations and com

State	Foreign-Born In-Movers from Other States								Foreign-Born Out-Movers to Other States								Net Internal Migration of the Foreign-Born			
	Number				Percent				Number				Percent							
	'95-99	'90-95	'85-90	'75-80	'95-99	'90-95	'85-90	'75-80	'95-99	'90-95	'85-90	'75-80	'95-99	'90-95	'85-90	'75-80	'95-99	'90-95	'85-90	'75-80
U.S., Total	2,559	1,457	1,370	498	100%	100%	100%	100%	2,559	1,457	1,370	498	100%	100%	100%	100%	0	0	0	0
California	*242*	*185*	*234*	*80*	*9%*	*13%*	*17%*	*16%*	*343*	*303*	*178*	*51*	*13%*	*21%*	*13%*	*10%*	*-101*	*-118*	*57*	*29*
New York	152	73	82	23	6%	5%	6%	5%	284	187	219	101	11%	13%	16%	20%	-132	-114	-137	-78
Florida	243	150	203	83	9%	10%	15%	17%	162	103	74	27	6%	7%	5%	5%	81	48	129	56
Texas	158	177	86	38	6%	12%	6%	8%	210	99	130	21	8%	7%	9%	4%	-52	79	-44	17
New Jersey	147	59	87	29	6%	4%	6%	6%	138	82	78	35	5%	6%	6%	7%	10	-23	9	-6
Illinois	67	57	44	17	3%	4%	3%	3%	85	106	73	31	3%	7%	5%	6%	-18	-49	-29	-14
6 Big 6, total	1,010	703	736	271	39%	48%	54%	54%	1,222	880	752	266	48%	60%	55%	53%	-213	-177	-16	5
45 U.S., balance	1,549	754	634	228	61%	52%	46%	46%	1,336	577	618	232	52%	40%	45%	47%	213	177	16	-5
5 Big 6 (less CA)	768	518	502	191	30%	36%	37%	38%	879	577	575	215	34%	40%	42%	43%	-111	-59	-73	-24
19 New Growth	924	418	322	110	36%	29%	24%	22%	573	230	260	89	22%	16%	19%	18%	351	189	62	21
8 Traditional	452	219	197	71	18%	15%	14%	14%	438	215	209	89	17%	15%	15%	18%	14	3	-12	-18
18 Other	173	117	115	46	7%	8%	8%	9%	326	132	150	54	13%	9%	11%	11%	-153	-15	-35	-8

Notes: Immigration, In-Movers, and Out-Movers are derived from the questions on residence 5 years ago in the March 1995 CPS and and on residence 1 year ago in the March 1996-1999 CPSs. March 1995 weighting has been corrected (Passel 1997).

"Traditional" immigration states had a foreign-born population of 250,000 in the 1920 Census. The 8 "Traditional" immigration states are: Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Washington. This group excludes the 5 of the "Big 6" states in 1999 that also exceeded 250,000 in 1920 (i.e., all except Florida).

"New Growth" states have 1990-1999 growth rates exceeding the fastest growing "Big 6" state (i.e., Texas at 53%). The 19 "New Growth" states, in order of 1999 foreign-born population, are: Arizona, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Nevada, Oregon, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Utah, South Carolina, Iowa, Kentucky, Idaho, Alabama, Arkansas, Nebraska, and Mississippi. The group does not include Minnesota, the only "Traditional" immigration state to meet the growth criterion.

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Source: Urban Institute 2001.

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Table 5. Mobility by Age and Nativity for California: 1990-1999, 1990-1995, and 1995-1999

(In thousands)

Age and Type of Nativity	Persons in Native* Households								Persons in Foreign-Born* Households							
	Stayed in Calif.	Immig. from Abroad	In-Mover	Out-Mover	Net Moves	Immig. & In-mover Pct.	In-Mover Pct.	Out-Mover Rate	Stayed in Calif.	Immig. from Abroad	In-Mover	Out-Mover	Net Moves	Immig. & In-mover Pct.	In-Mover Pct.	Out-Mover Rate
1990-1999 (Sum of 1990-1995 and 1995-1999)																
Total	17,926	363	2,222	3,792	-1,570	12.6%	11.0%	-17.5%	11,462	2,070	590	953	-363	18.8%	4.9%	-7.7%
Under 18	4,415	54	447	938	-491	10.2%	9.2%	-17.5%	4,170	521	168	285	-117	14.2%	3.9%	-6.4%
18-34	3,902	214	986	1,449	-463	23.5%	20.2%	-27.1%	3,093	994	259	404	-145	28.8%	7.7%	-11.5%
35 64	7,027	75	670	1,218	-548	9.6%	8.7%	-14.8%	3,427	503	149	237	-87	16.0%	4.2%	-6.5%
65 and over	2,582	19	119	187	-68	5.1%	4.4%	-6.8%	771	53	13	27	-14	7.9%	1.7%	-3.4%
1990-1995 (Based on March 1995 CPS)																
Total	17,926	177	861	2,050	-1,189	5.5%	4.6%	-10.3%	11,462	1,242	271	425	-154	11.7%	2.3%	-3.6%
Under 18	4,415	29	187	455	-269	4.7%	4.1%	-9.3%	4,170	335	85	118	-32	9.1%	2.0%	-2.7%
18-34	3,902	100	399	742	-343	11.3%	9.3%	-16.0%	3,093	540	102	162	-60	17.2%	3.2%	-5.0%
35 64	7,027	36	246	748	-502	3.9%	3.4%	-9.6%	3,427	337	77	122	-45	10.8%	2.2%	-3.4%
65 and over	2,582	12	29	105	-76	1.6%	1.1%	-3.9%	771	31	7	23	-16	4.6%	0.9%	-2.9%
1995-1999 (Based on March CPS of 1996-1999)																
Total	19,646	185	1,361	1,743	-381	7.3%	6.5%	-8.1%	12,392	828	318	528	-210	8.5%	2.5%	-4.1%
Under 18	4,885	25	261	483	-223	5.5%	5.1%	-9.0%	4,242	186	83	168	-85	6.0%	1.9%	-3.8%
18-34	4,515	114	587	707	-121	13.4%	11.5%	-13.5%	3,497	453	157	242	-85	14.9%	4.3%	-6.5%
35 64	7,685	39	424	470	-46	5.7%	5.2%	-5.8%	3,882	166	72	115	-43	5.8%	1.8%	-2.9%
65 and over	2,561	7	90	82	8	3.7%	3.4%	-3.1%	772	22	6	4	2	3.6%	0.8%	-0.5%

Note: * "Nativity of Household" is defined differently for family and non-family households. All persons in a family household are assigned the same nativity: "foreign-born" if either the householder or householder's spouse is foreign-born; "native" if both "native" if both the householder and spouse are native. For non-family households, each individual's own nativity is used.

"Stayed in California" is an average of nonmovers and within state movers for the March 1996-1999 CPSs. Immigrants from abroad, in-movers, and out-movers are the *total* across the four CPSs. All data are from the question on residence one year ago for 1996-1999 and residence five years ago for 1990-1995..

Source: Urban Institute 2001.

Table 6. Mobility by Period of Entry and Country of Birth for the Foreign-Born Population, California: 1995-1999, Based on March 1996-1999 CPS

(In thousands)

Period of Entry or Country of Birth	Foreign-Born							
	Stayed in Calif.	Immig. from Abroad	In-Mover	Out-Mover	Net Moves	Immig. & In-mover Pct.	In-Mover Pct.	Out-Mover Rate
Period of Entry								
Ages 18-64	6,286	620	198	308	-110	11.5%	3.1%	-4.7%
1990s	1,394	479	93	113	-20	29.1%	6.3%	-7.5%
1980s	2,608	108	60	115	-55	6.0%	2.3%	-4.2%
Pre-1980	2,285	34	45	80	-35	3.3%	1.9%	-3.4%
Country of Birth								
Ages 18 and over	6,994	643	202	312	-109	10.8%	2.8%	-4.3%
Mexico	2,870	272	37	140	-103	9.7%	1.3%	-4.6%
Latin America, balance	898	43	20	29	-9	6.5%	2.1%	-3.1%
Asia	2,356	223	104	110	-6	12.2%	4.2%	-4.5%
All Other	870	105	42	33	9	14.5%	4.6%	-3.6%

Note: "Stayed in California" is an average of nonmovers and within state movers for the March 1996-1999 CPSs. Immigrants from abroad, in-movers, and out-movers are the *total* across the four CPSs. All data are from the question on residence one year ago.

Source: Urban Institute 2001.

Table 7. Reasons for Moving, by Mobility Status and Nativity, for Persons Moving Within, Into, and Out of California: March 1998-1999 CPS

(Populations in thousands)

Nativity and Reason	Population				Distribution			
	Moved within Calif.	Immig. from Abroad	In-Mover	Out-Mover	Moved within Calif.	Immig. from Abroad	In-Mover	Out-Mover
Native, ages 18-64								
Total	5,027	87	599	661	100%	100%	100%	100%
Family	1,286	9	157	167	26%	10%	26%	25%
Job	601	32	319	294	12%	37%	53%	44%
Housing	2,622	10	46	97	52%	11%	8%	15%
College	100	4	28	34	2%	5%	5%	5%
Health/Climate	85	4	33	27	2%	4%	5%	4%
Other	333	28	16	43	7%	32%	3%	6%
Foreign-born, ages 18-64								
Total	2,363	311	111	163	100%	100%	100%	100%
Family	448	113	29	29	19%	36%	26%	18%
Job	273	126	48	77	12%	41%	43%	47%
Housing	1,472	0	15	22	62%	0%	14%	14%
College	34	35	12	9	1%	11%	11%	5%
Health/Climate	18	4	2	11	1%	1%	2%	7%
Other	119	33	5	14	5%	11%	4%	9%
Index of Dissimilarity, native versus foreign-born					10%	(x)	14%	8%

Source: Authors' tabulations from the March 1998-1999 CPS Supplements.

Source: Urban Institute 2001.

Table 8a. Foreign-Born Population by State "Safety Net" Groups, 1970-1999

(Populations in thousands)

State or Group of States	Foreign-Born Population				Growth			Growth Rate		
	1999	1990	1980	1970	1990-1999	1980-1990	1970-1980	1990-1999	1980-1990	1970-1980
Population — U.S., Total	26,448	19,682	14,079	9,619	6,766	5,603	4,460	34.4%	39.8%	46.4%
California	*7,999*	*6,443*	*3,572*	*1,758*	*1,556*	*2,871*	*1,814*	*24%*	*80%*	*103%*
6 Top Foreign-Born States	18,498	14,366	9,458	5,982	4,132	4,908	3,476	28.8%	51.9%	58.1%
U.S. balance	7,950	5,316	4,621	3,638	2,634	695	984	49.5%	15.0%	27.0%
Availability of Safety Net to Immigrants										
U.S. Total	26,448	19,682	14,079	9,619	6,766	5,603	4,460	34.4%	39.8%	46.4%
Most Available (9)	11,069	8,834	5,572	3,374	2,235	3,262	2,198	25.3%	58.5%	65.1%
Somewhat Available (10)	8,625	6,657	5,374	4,381	1,968	1,283	992	29.6%	23.9%	22.6%
Less Available (20)	3,472	1,985	1,540	1,008	1,487	444	532	**74.9%**	28.9%	52.8%
Least Available (12)	3,281	2,206	1,594	856	1,075	613	738	**48.7%**	38.4%	86.2%
Strength of Existing Safety Net										
U.S. Total	26,448	19,682	14,079	9,619	6,766	5,603	4,460	34.4%	39.8%	46.4%
Most Generous States (4)	679	541	443	287	138	99	155	25.4%	22.4%	54.1%
Somewhat Generous (12)	15,562	12,489	8,855	6,600	3,073	3,634	2,255	24.6%	41.0%	34.2%
Less Generous (16)	2,426	1,332	1,044	606	1,094	287	439	**82.1%**	27.5%	72.5%
Least Generous (19)	7,781	5,320	3,738	2,127	2,461	1,582	1,611	**46.3%**	42.3%	75.7%
Percent of U.S. Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	(x)	(x)	(x)
California	*30.2%*	*32.7%*	*25.4%*	*18.3%*	*23.0%*	*51.3%*	*40.7%*	*(x)*	*(x)*	*(x)*
6 Top Foreign-Born States	69.9%	73.0%	67.2%	62.2%	61.1%	87.6%	77.9%	(x)	(x)	(x)
U.S. balance	30.1%	27.0%	32.8%	37.8%	38.9%	12.4%	22.1%	(x)	(x)	(x)
Availability of Safety Net to Immigrants										
U.S. Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	(x)	(x)	(x)
Most Available (9)	41.9%	44.9%	39.6%	35.1%	33.0%	58.2%	49.3%	(x)	(x)	(x)
Somewhat Available (10)	32.6%	33.8%	38.2%	45.5%	29.1%	22.9%	22.2%	(x)	(x)	(x)
Less Available (20)	13.1%	10.1%	10.9%	10.5%	**22.0%**	7.9%	11.9%	(x)	(x)	(x)
Least Available (12)	12.4%	11.2%	11.3%	8.9%	**15.9%**	10.9%	16.5%	(x)	(x)	(x)
Strength of Existing Safety Net										
U.S. Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	(x)	(x)	(x)
Most Generous States (4)	2.6%	2.8%	3.1%	3.0%	2.0%	1.8%	3.5%	(x)	(x)	(x)
Somewhat Generous (12)	58.8%	63.5%	62.9%	68.6%	45.4%	64.9%	50.6%	(x)	(x)	(x)
Less Generous (16)	9.2%	6.8%	7.4%	6.3%	**16.2%**	5.1%	9.8%	(x)	(x)	(x)
Least Generous (19)	29.4%	27.0%	26.5%	22.1%	**36.4%**	28.2%	36.1%	(x)	(x)	(x)

Note: The measures of state safety nets' "availability" and "generosity" are developed in *Patchwork Policies: State Assistance for Immigrants Under Welfare Reform* by Wendy Zimmermann and Karen C. Tumlin, Urban Institute, May 1999. See this publication for details.

"Availability of State Safety Net" is a measure of the many decisions regarding immigrant eligibility for federal and state benefits made by states following welfare reform. These include whether states opted to keep immigrants eligible for Medicaid and TANF, whether they placed conditions on eligibility (such as sponsor-deeming or requiring immigrants to apply for naturalization), and whether they created state-funded programs for immigrants otherwise ineligible for benefits. States are scored for each decision they made and grouped accordingly.

"Strength of Existing Safety Net" is a measure of the existence and generosity of a state's safety net programs, separate from immigrant eligibility decisions. States were scored, for example, on their TANF benefit levels and the Medicaid income cutoffs they established. This measure also takes into account whether states have General Assistance or state medical insurance programs for those ineligible for federal assistance.

Sources: See next page.

Source: Urban Institute 2001.

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Table 8b. Movement of Foreign-Born by State Groups, 1995-1999

(Populations in thousands)

State or Group of States	Foreign-Born Population, 1999		Immigration from Abroad 1995-1999			Internal Migration of F-B (Net), 1995-99	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	Rate*	No.	Rate*
U.S. Total	26,448	100.0%	3,682	100.0%	15.0%	0	0.0%
California	*7,999*	*30.2%*	*821*	*22.3%*	*9.9%*	***-101***	***-1.2%***
6 Top Foreign-Born States	18,498	69.9%	2,111	57.3%	11.8%	-213	-1.2%
U.S. balance	7,950	30.1%	1,571	42.7%	23.7%	213	3.2%
Availability of Safety Net to Immigrants							
U.S. Total	26,448	100.0%	3,682	100.0%	15.0%	0	0.0%
Most Available (9)	11,069	41.9%	1,311	35.6%	12.0%	-72	-0.7%
Somewhat Available (10)	8,625	32.6%	1,106	30.0%	14.1%	-101	-1.3%
Less Available (20)	3,472	13.1%	769	**20.9%**	**28.7%**	**292**	**10.9%**
Least Available (12)	3,281	12.4%	497	**13.5%**	**16.6%**	-118	-4.0%
Strength of Existing Safety Net							
U.S. Total	26,448	100.0%	3,682	100.0%	15.2%	0	0.0%
Most Generous States(4)	679	2.6%	101	2.7%	15.5%	-13	-2.1%
Somewhat Generous (12)	15,562	58.8%	1,816	49.3%	12.0%	-173	-1.1%
Less Generous (16)	2,426	9.2%	666	**18.1%**	**35.3%**	**49**	**2.6%**
Least Generous States (19)	7,781	29.4%	1,099	29.9%	16.2%	**138**	**2.0%**

* As percent of estimated 1995 population.

Note: The measures of state safety nets' "availability" and "generosity" are developed in *Patchwork Policies: State Assistance for Immigrants Under Welfare Reform* by Wendy Zimmermann and Karen C. Tumlin, Urban Institute, May 1999. See this publication for details.

"Availability of State Safety Net" is a measure of the many decisions regarding immigrant eligibility for federal and state benefits made by states following welfare reform. These include whether states opted to keep immigrants eligible for Medicaid and TANF, whether they placed conditions on eligibility (such as sponsor-deeming or requiring immigrants to apply for naturalization), and whether they created state-funded programs for immigrants otherwise ineligible for benefits. States are scored for each decision they made and grouped accordingly.

"Strength of Existing Safety Net" is a measure of the existence and generosity of a state's safety net programs, separate from immgirant eligibility decisions. States were scored, for example, on their TANF benefit levels and the Medicaid income cutoffs they established. This measure also takes into account whether states have General Assistance or state medical insurance programs for those ineligible for federal assistance.

Sources: 1999 data — Urban Institute tabulations of March CPS Supplement;
1970-1990 — decennial census data presented in "Historical Census Statistics on the Foreign-born Population of the United States: 1850-1990", by Campbell J. Gibson, Population Division Working Paper No. 29, U.S. Census Bureau (February 1999).

Source: Urban Institute 2001.

Appendix

Table A. Growth in Foreign-Born Population by Decade, for Regions, Divisions, and States: 1850 to 1999

Division & state	1990-99	1980-90	1970-80	1960-70	1950-60	1940-50	1930-40	1920-30	1910-20	1900-10	1890-1900	1880-90	1870-80	1860-70	1850-60
Total	6,680	5,687	4,461	-119	-686	-1,248	-2,609	283	405	3,175	1,092	2,485	1,113	1,386	1,865
Top 6	4,081	4,951	3,484	383	-450	-783	-1,387	734	315	2,125	777	1,359	337	667	1,058
% Top 6	61.1%	87.1%	78.1%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	258.8%	77.8%	66.9%	71.2%	54.7%	30.3%	48.1%	56.7%
% Top 6 from 1990	61.1%	87.1%	78.1%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	320.0%	116.3%	50.8%	53.6%	34.2%	28.3%	34.5%	41.4%
Changes in Top 6	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0
% in California	23.1%	50.6%	40.8%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	111.6%	42.3%	6.9%	0.1%	3.0%	7.5%	4.6%	6.7%
Rank 1	CA	CA	CA	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY	NY
Rank 2	NY	NY	NY	CA	CA	CA	PA	IL	PA	PA	PA	PA	PA	PA	PA
Rank 3	FL	FL	FL	NJ	IL	IL	IL	PA	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL	IL	OH
Rank 4	TX	TX	TX	IL	NJ	PA	CA	CA	MA	MA	MA	MA	MA	OH	IL
Rank 5	NJ	NJ	IL	FL	PA	MA	MA	MA	CA	NJ	MI	MI	WI	WI	WI
Rank 6	IL	IL	NJ	MA	MA	NJ	NJ	MI	NJ	OH	WI	WI	OH	MA	MA
Percent by State															
Rank 1	23.1%	50.6%	40.8%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	154.1%	19.1%	26.7%	30.2%	14.5%	6.6%	9.9%	18.5%
Rank 2	10.3%	8.1%	6.3%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	11.2%	-12.3%	14.4%	12.8%	10.4%	3.8%	8.3%	6.8%
Rank 3	10.2%	10.6%	11.6%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-53.7%	1.3%	7.5%	11.4%	10.4%	6.1%	13.7%	5.9%
Rank 4	12.0%	11.7%	12.3%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	111.6%	7.2%	6.7%	17.3%	8.6%	8.1%	3.2%	11.4%
Rank 5	2.9%	3.7%	4.4%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	-8.1%	42.3%	7.2%	-0.2%	6.3%	3.7%	6.3%	8.9%
Rank 6	2.7%	2.3%	2.8%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	43.6%	20.2%	4.4%	-0.3%	4.6%	2.0%	6.7%	5.2%
New England															
Maine	-2	-7	0	-17	-14	-10	-17	-7	-3	17	14	20	10	11	6
New Hampshire	10	0	4	-8	-13	-11	-15	-8	-5	9	16	26	17	9	7
Vermont	3	-3	3	-5	-5	-3	-11	-1	-5	5	1	3	-6	14	-1
Massachusetts	123	73	6	-82	-145	-136	-208	-23	29	213	189	214	90	93	96
Rhode Island	-2	11	10	-12	-27	-25	-33	-3	-4	45	28	32	19	18	13
Connecticut	38	12	6	-14	-21	-33	-55	6	49	91	55	54	16	33	42
Middle Atlantic															
New York	685	463	279	-180	-288	-340	-346	437	77	848	329	360	73	137	345
New Jersey	194	209	123	19	-20	-64	**-151**	*108*	82	**229**	103	107	33	66	63
Pennsylvania	37	71	45	*-158*	-180	-193	-264	-152	-50	457	140	258	43	115	*127*
East North Central															
Ohio	3	43	14	80	44	80	128	31	*82*	**140**	1	64	22	44	110
Indiana	18	8	19	10	6	12	32	8	8	18	4	2	3	23	63
Illinois	180	129	195	57	100	186	270	32	5	239	124	259	68	191	213
Michigan	63	62	7	105	74	82	*167*	**123**	132	56	2	**155**	120	119	94
Wisconsin	13	4	5	41	45	72	99	72	52	3	3	114	41	88	166
West North Central															
Minnesota	171	6	9	46	67	85	95	96	57	38	38	200	107	102	57
Iowa	39	4	7	16	28	33	51	58	48	32	18	62	57	99	85
Missouri	38	2	20	12	14	23	39	34	43	13	18	23	11	62	84
North Dakota	5	5	4	11	18	26	31	26	25	44	32	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
South Dakota	1	2	1	8	12	13	22	16	18	12	3	39	47	3	(X)
Nebraska	33	3	2	11	17	25	37	31	26	1	25	105	67	24	(X)
Kansas	65	15	20	5	5	14	29	30	24	9	21	38	62	36	(X)
South Atlantic															
Delaware	10	3	3	1	2	2	2	3	2	4	1	4	0	0	4
Maryland	194	118	71	30	9	3	14	7	2	11	0	11	1	6	26
District of Columbia	3	18	7	5	4	8	4	1	4	5	1	2	1	4	8
Virginia	183	134	105	24	12	12	1	7	5	8	1	4	1	21	12
West Virginia	5	6	5	7	10	8	10	10	5	35	4	1	1	(X)	(X)
North Carolina	192	37	50	7	7	6	0	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	1
South Carolina	36	4	32	3	4	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1
Georgia	115	82	58	8	9	4	2	2	1	3	0	2	1	1	5
Florida	680	604	518	**268**	141	53	8	16	13	17	1	13	5	2	1
East South Central															
Kentucky	46	0	18	0	1	0	6	9	9	10	9	0	4	4	28
Tennessee	14	11	29	3	2	3	2	2	3	1	2	3	3	2	16
Alabama	33	5	23	1	2	1	4	2	1	5	0	5	0	2	5
Mississippi	12	3	15	0	1	2	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	3	4
West South Central															
Arkansas	42	2	14	1	2	2	3	4	3	3	0	4	5	1	2
Louisiana	19	2	46	9	1	2	9	9	6	0	3	4	8	19	13
Oklahoma	40	9	36	0	2	2	10	10	0	20	18	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Texas	802	668	**348**	11	21	42	127	2	122	63	26	38	52	19	26
Mountain															
Montana	3	5	1	11	13	13	20	20	1	28	24	32	4	(X)	(X)
Idaho	49	6	11	3	4	5	8	8	2	18	7	7	2	(X)	(X)
Wyoming	2	2	3	3	4	4	6	3	2	12	3	9	2	(X)	(X)
Colorado	113	28	54	0	1	11	28	19	10	38	7	**44**	33	4	(X)
New Mexico	33	28	30	1	4	2	9	8	7	10	2	3	2	1	5
Arizona	393	115	86	6	23	9	27	15	32	25	5	3	10	(X)	(X)
Utah	34	8	21	3	1	2	15	11	7	12	1	9	13	18	11
Nevada	169	51	36	5	2	0	4	1	4	10	5	11	7	17	(X)
Pacific															
Washington	103	83	83	23	18	14	45	10	9	145	21	74	11	2	(X)
Oregon	126	32	42	5	14	5	20	3	5	47	8	27	19	6	4
California	1,540	2,879	1,822	414	283	136	149	316	**171**	219	1	73	83	63	125
Alaska	8	9	8	0	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Hawaii	20	26	61	7	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Note: Populations in thousands. "(X)" is not applicable. **Bold face** entries are new states in the top 6. *Italics* are states that dropped out of the top 6. See Table 1 for special notes.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1999); authors' tabulations from March Current Population Surveys.

Source: Urban Institute 2001

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Appendix Table B. Percent Growth in Foreign-Born Population by Decade, for Regions, Divisions, and States: 1850 to 1999

Division & state	1990-99	1980-90	1970-80	1960-70	1950-60	1940-50	1930-40	1920-30	1910-20	1900-10	1890-1900	1880-90	1870-80	1860-70	1850-60
Total	33.8%	40.4%	46.4%	-1.2%	-6.6%	-10.8%	-18.4%	2.0%	3.0%	30.7%	11.8%	37.2%	20.0%	33.5%	83.1%
Top 6	28.3%	52.3%	56.5%	6.3%	-6.8%	-10.7%	-15.9%	9.1%	4.1%	36.9%	15.6%	37.5%	10.3%	25.5%	67.6%
California	23.8%	80.4%	103.6%	30.8%	26.7%	14.7%	-13.9%	41.8%	29.2%	59.7%	0.3%	25.1%	39.6%	43.2%	572.1%
New England															
Maine	-7%	-16%	1%	-29%	-19%	-11%	-17%	-7%	-2%	18%	18%	34%	20%	31%	18%
New Hampshire	25%	1%	11%	-17%	-22%	-16%	-18%	-9%	-5%	10%	22%	56%	56%	41%	47%
Vermont	14%	-16%	14%	-21%	-18%	-11%	-26%	-3%	-11%	12%	1%	8%	-13%	44%	-3%
Massachusetts	21%	15%	1%	-14%	-20%	-16%	-20%	-2%	3%	25%	29%	48%	26%	36%	59%
Rhode Island	-2%	13%	13%	-13%	-24%	-18%	-19%	-2%	-2%	33%	27%	44%	34%	48%	56%
Connecticut	14%	4%	2%	-5%	-7%	-10%	-14%	2%	15%	38%	30%	41%	14%	41%	110%
Middle Atlantic															
New York	24%	19%	13%	-8%	-11%	-12%	-11%	15%	3%	45%	21%	30%	6%	14%	53%
New Jersey	20%	28%	19%	3%	-3%	-9%	-18%	14%	12%	53%	31%	48%	17%	54%	105%
Pennsylvania	10%	-8%	-10%	-26%	-23%	-20%	-21%	-11%	-3%	46%	16%	44%	8%	27%	42%
East North Central															
Ohio	1%	-14%	-5%	-20%	-10%	-15%	-20%	-5%	14%	30%	0%	16%	6%	13%	50%
Indiana	19%	-7%	22%	-11%	-6%	-11%	-22%	-6%	-5%	12%	-3%	1%	2%	20%	113%
Illinois	19%	16%	31%	-8%	-13%	-19%	-22%	3%	0%	25%	15%	44%	13%	59%	190%
Michigan	18%	-15%	-2%	-20%	-12%	-12%	-20%	17%	22%	10%	0%	40%	45%	80%	173%
Wisconsin	-11%	-3%	-4%	-24%	-21%	-25%	-26%	-16%	-10%	-1%	-1%	28%	11%	32%	151%
West North Central															
Minnesota	151%	5%	10%	-32%	-32%	-29%	-24%	-20%	-10%	8%	8%	75%	67%	174%	2871%
Iowa	90%	-9%	19%	-29%	-33%	-28%	-30%	-26%	-17%	-11%	-6%	24%	28%	93%	406%
Missouri	45%	-2%	30%	-15%	-15%	-20%	-25%	-18%	-19%	6%	-8%	11%	-5%	38%	110%
North Dakota	-58%	-37%	-20%	-36%	-38%	-35%	-30%	-20%	-16%	39%	39%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
South Dakota	-10%	-19%	-12%	-41%	-40%	-30%	-33%	-20%	-18%	14%	-3%	76%	976%	171%	(X)
Nebraska	116%	-9%	8%	-28%	-30%	-30%	-31%	-21%	-15%	0%	-12%	108%	217%	384%	(X)
Kansas	104%	31%	72%	-16%	-13%	-26%	-36%	-27%	-18%	7%	-14%	34%	127%	281%	(X)
South Atlantic															
Delaware	45%	18%	20%	7%	12%	-12%	-12%	-14%	14%	27%	5%	39%	4%	0%	74%
Maryland	62%	60%	57%	32%	11%	3%	-14%	-7%	-2%	12%	0%	14%	-1%	8%	51%
District of Columbia	-5%	45%	21%	-14%	-9%	22%	14%	5%	16%	24%	7%	10%	5%	30%	154%
Virginia	59%	76%	145%	50%	35%	52%	-4%	-23%	17%	39%	6%	25%	7%	-61%	53%
West Virginia	31%	-29%	32%	-30%	-30%	-19%	-19%	-16%	9%	155%	19%	3%	7%	(X)	(X)
North Carolina	167%	47%	174%	30%	44%	66%	3%	23%	19%	36%	21%	-1%	24%	-8%	28%
South Carolina	72%	8%	221%	29%	56%	43%	-7%	-19%	7%	12%	-12%	-16%	-5%	-19%	15%
Georgia	66%	89%	177%	30%	54%	35%	-15%	-14%	7%	25%	2%	15%	-5%	-5%	80%
Florida	41%	57%	96%	99%	108%	68%	12%	29%	33%	70%	4%	131%	99%	50%	20%
East South Central															
Kentucky	135%	-1%	109%	-2%	8%	-1%	-28%	-29%	-23%	-20%	-15%	0%	-6%	6%	90%
Tennessee	24%	22%	154%	20%	11%	25%	-13%	-15%	-16%	5%	-11%	20%	-14%	-9%	275%
Alabama	76%	12%	144%	7%	12%	10%	-24%	-11%	-7%	32%	-1%	52%	-2%	-19%	64%
Mississippi	61%	-13%	190%	1%	-8%	35%	-20%	-4%	-14%	22%	0%	-14%	-18%	31%	79%
West South Central															
Arkansas	170%	11%	170%	11%	-21%	20%	-25%	-25%	-17%	19%	0%	38%	106%	40%	145%
Louisiana	22%	2%	116%	29%	3%	6%	-25%	-20%	-12%	0%	6%	-8%	-12%	-24%	19%
Oklahoma	60%	16%	179%	1%	9%	-11%	-33%	-24%	0%	97%	650%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Texas	53%	78%	178%	4%	8%	18%	-35%	0%	50%	35%	17%	33%	84%	44%	146%
Mountain															
Montana	-20%	-25%	-7%	-36%	-29%	-23%	-26%	-21%	1%	41%	56%	274%	44%	(X)	(X)
Idaho	169%	24%	86%	-10%	-22%	-20%	-23%	-21%	-4%	73%	41%	75%	26%	(X)	(X)
Wyoming	-20%	-20%	37%	-28%	-28%	-22%	-27%	-12%	-8%	67%	17%	155%	67%	(X)	(X)
Colorado	79%	25%	89%	1%	-1%	-15%	-28%	-16%	-8%	42%	9%	111%	503%	148%	(X)
New Mexico	41%	54%	133%	5%	23%	13%	-36%	-19%	29%	70%	21%	40%	43%	-16%	213%
Arizona	141%	71%	113%	9%	46%	22%	-41%	-18%	65%	101%	29%	17%	176%	(X)	(X)
Utah	58%	16%	71%	-8%	4%	-7%	-31%	-19%	-10%	22%	1%	21%	43%	141%	524%
Nevada	161%	95%	196%	38%	23%	-3%	-27%	-6%	-19%	95%	-31%	-43%	36%	811%	(X)
Pacific															
Washington	32%	35%	53%	-13%	-9%	-7%	-18%	-4%	4%	130%	24%	470%	215%	60%	(X)
Oregon	91%	29%	63%	-7%	-16%	-8%	-18%	3%	-5%	72%	15%	68%	163%	126%	401%
California	24%	80%	104%	31%	27%	15%	-14%	42%	29%	60%	0%	25%	40%	43%	572%
Alaska	33%	53%	109%	-6%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Hawaii	13%	19%	81%	10%	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Note: Populations in thousands. "(X)" is not applicable. **Bold face** entries are new states in the top 6. *Italics* are states that dropped out of the top 6. See Table 1 for special notes.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1999); authors' tabulations from March Current Population Surveys.

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Appendix Table C-1. Foreign-Born Population by State Groups, 1970-1999

(Populations in thousands)

State or Group of States	Foreign-Born Population						Growth			Growth Rate		
	1999	1990 Pop.	1990 Rank	1980	1970 Pop.	1970 Rank	1990-1999	1980-1990	1970-1980	1990-1999	1980-1990	1970-1980
U.S. Total	26,448	19,682	(x)	14,079	9,619	(x)	6,766	5,603	4,460	34.4%	39.8%	46.4%
California	*7,999*	*6,443*	*1*	*3,572*	*1,758*	*2*	*1,556*	*2,871*	*1,814*	**24%**	*80%*	*103%*
New York	3,537	2,836	2	2,390	2,110	1	702	446	280	25%	19%	13%
Florida	2,343	1,661	3	1,056	540	5	682	605	516	41%	57%	95%
Texas	2,326	1,515	4	862	310	10	811	653	552	54%	76%	178%
New Jersey	1,161	966	5	756	635	3	195	210	121	20%	28%	19%
Illinois	1,132	946	6	822	629	4	186	123	193	20%	15%	31%
6 Top Foreign-Born States	18,498	14,366	(x)	9,458	5,982	(x)	4,132	4,908	3,476	28.8%	51.9%	58.1%
U.S. balance	7,950	5,316	(x)	4,621	3,638	(x)	2,634	695	984	49.5%	15.0%	27.0%
5 Top States, less California	10,499	7,923	(x)	5,886	4,224	(x)	2,576	2,037	1,663	32.5%	34.6%	39.4%
19 New Growth States	3,953	2,023	(x)	1,415	702	(x)	1,930	608	713	95.4%	43.0%	101.6%
Arizona	671	276	14	165	77	17	395	111	89	143%	67%	116%
Maryland	508	311	11	194	124	14	197	116	70	63%	60%	56%
Virginia	495	310	12	180	72	20	185	129	108	60%	72%	149%
North Carolina	307	116	21	78	29	32	191	38	50	164%	49%	173%
Georgia	288	173	16	92	33	29	115	81	59	66%	89%	178%
Nevada	274	104	23	56	18	40	169	48	38	162%	86%	208%
Oregon	266	138	19	106	66	21	127	32	40	92%	30%	61%
Colorado	255	142	18	114	60	23	114	27	54	80%	24%	90%
Kansas	128	62	30	49	28	33	66	14	21	105%	28%	75%
Oklahoma	105	64	29	58	20	35	41	6	38	63%	11%	188%
Utah	93	57	33	53	30	30	36	5	23	62%	9%	78%
South Carolina	86	48	34	47	14	45	38	2	32	78%	4%	225%
Iowa	82	45	35	48	40	25	37	-3	8	83%	-6%	19%
Kentucky	80	32	39	34	17	42	48	-1	17	147%	-4%	105%
Idaho	78	28	40	24	13	46	49	4	11	174%	19%	90%
Alabama	77	42	36	40	16	43	35	2	24	83%	5%	149%
Arkansas	67	25	42	22	8	48	42	3	14	165%	13%	171%
Nebraska	61	27	41	31	29	31	34	-4	2	130%	-14%	7%
Mississippi	33	21	45	24	8	49	12	-3	16	57%	-12%	192%
8 Traditional Immigration State	2,918	2,377	(x)	2,353	2,328	(x)	542	23	26	22.8%	1.0%	1.1%
Massachusetts	696	574	7	497	495	6	122	77	3	21%	15%	1%
Washington	425	319	10	240	156	12	106	79	84	33%	33%	54%
Michigan	418	353	9	414	424	8	65	-61	-10	18%	-15%	-2%
Pennsylvania	407	365	8	402	446	7	42	-38	-44	11%	-9%	-10%
Connecticut	317	278	13	271	262	11	39	7	9	14%	3%	4%
Minnesota	284	114	22	105	98	15	170	9	7	149%	8%	7%
Ohio	263	256	15	298	316	9	8	-43	-18	3%	-14%	-6%
Wisconsin	108	117	20	125	131	13	-9	-8	-6	-8%	-6%	-4%

Source: Urban Institute 2001

Appendix Table C-1. Foreign-Born Population by State Groups, 1970-1999

(Populations in thousands)

State or Group of States	Foreign-Born Population						Growth			Growth Rate		
		1990			1970		1990-	1980-	1970-	1990-	1980-	1970-
	1999	Pop.	Rank	1980	Pop.	Rank	1999	1990	1980	1999	1990	1980
18 Other States	1,079	916	(x)	853	608	(x)	162	63	245	17.7%	7.4%	40.3%
Hawaii	183	165	17	140	76	18	18	25	64	11%	18%	85%
Missouri	121	83	27	87	66	22	39	-4	21	47%	-5%	33%
New Mexico	113	79	28	51	23	34	34	27	29	44%	54%	128%
Indiana	112	97	24	103	83	16	15	-6	20	15%	-6%	24%
Louisiana	107	86	26	85	40	26	21	2	45	24%	2%	114%
Rhode Island	93	95	25	85	74	19	-1	10	10	-2%	12%	14%
Tennessee	73	58	32	49	19	37	15	9	30	26%	19%	159%
District of Columbia	56	59	31	40	34	28	-3	20	6	-6%	49%	18%
New Hampshire	51	40	37	41	37	27	11	0	4	28%	-1%	10%
Maine	34	37	38	43	43	24	-3	-6	0	-8%	-15%	0%
Alaska	33	23	43	15	8	50	10	8	8	43%	49%	99%
Delaware	32	22	44	18	16	44	11	4	2	49%	21%	15%
West Virginia	21	16	47	21	17	41	5	-5	4	30%	-25%	27%
Vermont	20	17	46	22	18	38	3	-5	3	15%	-21%	19%
Montana	11	14	48	19	20	36	-3	-5	-1	-19%	-28%	-4%
South Dakota	7	7	51	10	11	47	0	-3	-1	-6%	-27%	-7%
Wyoming	6	8	50	9	7	51	-2	-1	2	-27%	-9%	33%
North Dakota	4	10	49	15	18	39	-6	-6	-3	-59%	-37%	-18%

Note: "Traditional" immigration states had a foreign-born population of 250,000 in the 1920 Census. The 8 "Traditional" immigration states are: Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Washington. This group excludes the 5 of the "Big 6" states in 1999 that also exceeded 250,000 in 1920 (i.e., all except Florida).

"New Growth" states have 1990-1999 growth rates exceeding the fastest growing "Big 6" state (i.e., Texas at 53%). The 19 "New Growth" states, in order of 1999 foreign-born population, are: Arizona, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Nevada, Oregon, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Utah, South Carolina, Iowa, Kentucky, Idaho, Alabama, Arkansas, Nebraska, and Mississippi. The group does not include Minnesota, the only "Traditional" immigration state to meet the growth criterion.

Sources: 1999 data — Urban Institute tabulations of March CPS Supplement;
1970-1990 — decennial census data presented in "Historical Census Statistics on the Foreign-born Population of the United States: 1850-1990", by Campbell J. Gibson, Population Division Working Paper No. 29, U.S. Census Bureau (February 1999).

Source: Urban Institute 2001.

Appendix Table C-2. Distribution of Foreign-Born by State Groups, 1970-1999

(Populations in thousands)

State or Group of States	Foreign-Born 1999	Percent of Total Foreign-Born Population				Percent of Total Foreign-Born Growth		
		1999	1990	1980	1970	'90-'99	'80-'90	'70-'80
U.S. Total	26,448	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
California	*7,999*	*30.2%*	*32.7%*	*25.4%*	*18.3%*	*23.0%*	*51.3%*	*40.7%*
New York	3,537	13.4%	14.4%	17.0%	21.9%	10.4%	8.0%	6.3%
Florida	2,343	8.9%	8.4%	7.5%	5.6%	10.1%	10.8%	11.6%
Texas	2,326	8.8%	7.7%	6.1%	3.2%	12.0%	11.6%	12.4%
New Jersey	1,161	4.4%	4.9%	5.4%	6.6%	2.9%	3.7%	2.7%
Illinois	1,132	4.3%	4.8%	5.8%	6.5%	2.8%	2.2%	4.3%
6 Top Foreign-Born States	18,498	69.9%	73.0%	67.2%	62.2%	61.1%	87.6%	77.9%
U.S. balance	7,950	30.1%	27.0%	32.8%	37.8%	38.9%	12.4%	22.1%
5 Top States, less California	10,499	39.7%	40.3%	41.8%	43.9%	38.1%	36.4%	37.3%
19 New Growth States	3,953	14.9%	10.3%	10.0%	7.3%	28.5%	10.9%	16.0%
Arizona	671	2.5%	1.4%	1.2%	0.8%	5.8%	2.0%	2.0%
Maryland	508	1.9%	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%	2.9%	2.1%	1.6%
Virginia	495	1.9%	1.6%	1.3%	0.8%	2.7%	2.3%	2.4%
North Carolina	307	1.2%	0.6%	0.6%	0.3%	2.8%	0.7%	1.1%
Georgia	288	1.1%	0.9%	0.7%	0.3%	1.7%	1.5%	1.3%
Nevada	274	1.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.2%	2.5%	0.9%	0.8%
Oregon	266	1.0%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	1.9%	0.6%	0.9%
Colorado	255	1.0%	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	1.7%	0.5%	1.2%
Kansas	128	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	1.0%	0.2%	0.5%
Oklahoma	105	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%	0.1%	0.8%
Utah	93	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%	0.5%
South Carolina	86	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.7%
Iowa	82	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%
Kentucky	80	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%	0.0%	0.4%
Idaho	78	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.7%	0.1%	0.3%
Alabama	77	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%
Arkansas	67	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.6%	0.1%	0.3%
Nebraska	61	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	-0.1%	0.0%
Mississippi	33	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%
8 Traditional Immigration States	2,918	11.0%	12.1%	16.7%	24.2%	8.0%	0.4%	0.6%
Massachusetts	696	2.6%	2.9%	3.5%	5.1%	1.8%	1.4%	0.1%
Washington	425	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.4%	1.9%
Michigan	418	1.6%	1.8%	2.9%	4.4%	1.0%	-1.1%	-0.2%
Pennsylvania	407	1.5%	1.9%	2.9%	4.6%	0.6%	-0.7%	-1.0%
Connecticut	317	1.2%	1.4%	1.9%	2.7%	0.6%	0.1%	0.2%
Minnesota	284	1.1%	0.6%	0.7%	1.0%	2.5%	0.2%	0.2%
Ohio	263	1.0%	1.3%	2.1%	3.3%	0.1%	-0.8%	-0.4%
Wisconsin	108	0.4%	0.6%	0.9%	1.4%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%

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Source: Urban Institute 2001.

Appendix Table C-2. Distribution of Foreign-Born by State Groups, 1970-1999

(Populations in thousands)

State or Group of States	Foreign-Born 1999	Percent of Total Foreign-Born Population				Percent of Total Foreign-Born Growth		
		1999	1990	1980	1970	'90-'99	'80-'90	'70-'80
18 Other States	1,079	4.1%	4.7%	6.1%	6.3%	2.4%	1.1%	5.5%
Hawaii	183	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%	0.3%	0.4%	1.4%
Missouri	121	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	-0.1%	0.5%
New Mexico	113	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%
Indiana	112	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	0.9%	0.2%	-0.1%	0.4%
Louisiana	107	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	1.0%
Rhode Island	93	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Tennessee	73	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.7%
District of Columbia	56	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%
New Hampshire	51	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%
Maine	34	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%
Alaska	33	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%
Delaware	32	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
West Virginia	21	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	-0.1%	0.1%
Vermont	20	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.1%
Montana	11	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.0%
South Dakota	7	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Wyoming	6	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
North Dakota	4	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%

Note: "Traditional" immigration states had a foreign-born population of 250,000 in the 1920 Census. The 8 "Traditional" immigration states are: Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Washington. This group excludes the 5 of the "Big 6" states in 1999 that also exceeded 250,000 in 1920 (i.e., all except Florida).

"New Growth" states have 1990-1999 growth rates exceeding the fastest growing "Big 6" state (i.e., Texas at 53%). The 19 "New Growth" states, in order of 1999 foreign-born population, are: Arizona, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Nevada, Oregon, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Utah, South Carolina, Iowa, Kentucky, Idaho, Alabama, Arkansas, Nebraska, and Mississippi. The group does not include Minnesota, the only "Traditional" immigration state to meet the growth criterion.

Sources: 1999 data — Urban Institute tabulations of March CPS Supplement;
1970-1990 — decennial census data presented in "Historical Census Statistics on the Foreign-born Population of the United States: 1850-1990", by Campbell J. Gibson, Population Division Working Paper No. 29, U.S. Census Bureau (February 1999).

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Source: Urban Institute 2001.

Appendix Table C-3. Movement of Foreign-Born by State Groups, 1995-1999

(Populations in thousands)

State or Group of States	Foreign-Born Population, 1999		Immigration from Abroad 1995-1999			Internal Migration of F-B (Net), 1995-99	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	Rate*	No.	Rate*
U.S. Total	26,448	100.0%	3,682	100.0%	15.0%	0	0.0%
California	*7,999*	*30.2%*	*821*	*22.3%*	*9.9%*	***-101***	***-1.2%***
New York	3,537	13.4%	374	10.2%	11.8%	**-132**	**-4.2%**
Florida	2,343	8.9%	305	8.3%	14.7%	81	3.9%
Texas	2,326	8.8%	298	8.1%	13.7%	-52	-2.4%
New Jersey	1,161	4.4%	154	4.2%	13.7%	10	0.9%
Illinois	1,132	4.3%	160	4.4%	15.2%	-18	-1.7%
6 Top Foreign-Born States	18,498	69.9%	2,111	57.3%	11.8%	-213	-1.2%
U.S. balance	7,950	30.1%	1,571	42.7%	23.7%	213	3.2%
5 Top States, less California	10,499	39.7%	1,291	35.1%	13.5%	-111	-1.2%
19 New Growth States	3,953	14.9%	979	26.6%	34.6%	351	12.4%
Arizona	671	2.5%	140	3.8%	28.1%	62	12.4%
Maryland	508	1.9%	153	4.1%	41.8%	49	13.3%
Virginia	495	1.9%	87	2.4%	24.5%	125	35.3%
North Carolina	307	1.2%	47	1.3%	26.7%	52	29.5%
Georgia	288	1.1%	140	3.8%	52.5%	25	9.3%
Nevada	274	1.0%	35	1.0%	20.5%	26	15.4%
Oregon	266	1.0%	83	2.2%	39.1%	-13	-6.3%
Colorado	255	1.0%	85	2.3%	36.8%	35	15.0%
Kansas	128	0.5%	36	1.0%	42.8%	3	3.2%
Oklahoma	105	0.4%	22	0.6%	25.1%	-14	-15.6%
Utah	93	0.4%	26	0.7%	37.0%	19	26.3%
South Carolina	86	0.3%	23	0.6%	52.4%	-24	-55.2%
Iowa	82	0.3%	27	0.7%	104.6%	4	16.2%
Kentucky	80	0.3%	9	0.2%	30.2%	20	68.5%
Idaho	78	0.3%	7	0.2%	15.3%	2	5.4%
Alabama	77	0.3%	26	0.7%	36.3%	-30	-40.9%
Arkansas	67	0.3%	16	0.4%	39.6%	24	59.9%
Nebraska	61	0.2%	9	0.3%	37.8%	-4	-14.5%
Mississippi	33	0.1%	9	0.2%	26.4%	-9	-27.7%
8 Traditional Immigration States	2,918	11.0%	387	10.5%	14.0%	14	0.5%
Massachusetts	696	2.6%	79	2.1%	12.5%	14	2.3%
Washington	425	1.6%	47	1.3%	12.4%	7	2.0%
Michigan	418	1.6%	78	2.1%	19.0%	22	5.4%
Pennsylvania	407	1.5%	42	1.1%	9.9%	-53	-12.5%
Connecticut	317	1.2%	32	0.9%	10.9%	-4	-1.3%
Minnesota	284	1.1%	55	1.5%	27.6%	44	22.2%
Ohio	263	1.0%	39	1.1%	14.2%	-2	-0.9%
Wisconsin	108	0.4%	15	0.4%	9.5%	-14	-9.1%

Source: Urban Institute 2001.

Appendix Table C-3. Movement of Foreign-Born by State Groups, 1995-1999

(Populations in thousands)

State or Group of States	Foreign-Born Population, 1999		Immigration from Abroad 1995-1999			Internal Migration of F-B (Net), 1995-99	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	Rate*	No.	Rate*
18 Other States	1,079	4.1%	205	5.6%	19.9%	-153	-14.8%
Hawaii	183	0.7%	40	1.1%	18.9%	-17	-8.2%
Missouri	121	0.5%	28	0.8%	28.0%	-12	-11.7%
New Mexico	113	0.4%	15	0.4%	12.6%	-26	-21.1%
Indiana	112	0.4%	27	0.7%	35.8%	11	15.3%
Louisiana	107	0.4%	25	0.7%	22.1%	-13	-11.1%
Rhode Island	93	0.4%	11	0.3%	10.9%	-7	-6.8%
Tennessee	73	0.3%	9	0.2%	21.4%	-25	-58.6%
District of Columbia	56	0.2%	14	0.4%	26.4%	-43	-81.3%
New Hampshire	51	0.2%	7	0.2%	14.9%	-1	-2.5%
Maine	34	0.1%	4	0.1%	13.4%	-1	-4.6%
Alaska	33	0.1%	3	0.1%	11.1%	-17	-55.2%
Delaware	32	0.1%	5	0.1%	12.6%	12	32.7%
West Virginia	21	0.1%	5	0.1%	29.7%	-13	-76.3%
Vermont	20	0.1%	7	0.2%	46.6%	-2	-15.3%
Montana	11	0.0%	3	0.1%	22.2%	0	-2.4%
South Dakota	7	0.0%	1	0.0%	5.4%	1	5.3%
Wyoming	6	0.0%	1	0.0%	11.0%	1	7.3%
North Dakota	4	0.0%	1	0.0%	16.6%	-1	-7.7%

* As percent of estimated 1995 population.

Note: "Traditional" immigration states had a foreign-born population of 250,000 in the 1920 Census. The 8 "Traditional" immigration states are: Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Washington. This group excludes the 5 of the "Big 6" states in 1999 that also exceeded 250,000 in 1920 (i.e., all except Florida).

"New Growth" states have 1990-1999 growth rates exceeding the fastest growing "Big 6" state (i.e., Texas at 53%). The 19 "New Growth" states, in order of 1999 foreign-born population, are: Arizona, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Nevada, Oregon, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Utah, South Carolina, Iowa, Kentucky, Idaho, Alabama, Arkansas, Nebraska, and Mississippi. The group does not include Minnesota, the only "Traditional" immigration state to meet the growth criterion.

Sources: 1999 data — Urban Institute tabulations of March CPS Supplement;
1970-1990 — decennial census data presented in "Historical Census Statistics on the Foreign-born Population of the United States: 1850-1990", by Campbell J. Gibson, Population Division Working Paper No. 29, U.S. Census Bureau (February 1999).

Source: Urban Institute 2001.

Appendix Table D-1. Mobility by Educational Attainment, Poverty Level, and Food Stamp Usage, by Nativity for California: 1995-1999, Based on March 1996-1999 CPS

(In thousands)

Measure and Category	Native								Foreign-Born							
	Stayed in Calif.	Immig. from Abroad	In-Mover	Out-Mover	Net Moves	Immig. & In-mover Pct.	In-Mover Pct.	Out-Mover Rate	Stayed in Calif.	Immig. from Abroad	In-Mover	Out-Mover	Net Moves	Immig. & In-mover Pct.	In-Mover Pct.	Out-Mover Rate
Educational Attainment																
Ages 25-64	11,151	80	825	964	-140	7.5%	6.9%	-8.0%	5,391	428	160	227	-67	9.8%	2.9%	-4.0%
<HS Grad	877	7	50	67	-18	6.1%	5.4%	-7.1%	2,189	155	33	79	-46	7.9%	1.5%	-3.5%
HS Grad	2,898	9	215	283	-68	7.2%	6.9%	-8.9%	1,070	69	22	61	-39	7.9%	2.0%	-5.4%
Some College	3,936	31	240	304	-65	6.4%	5.7%	-7.2%	907	64	32	17	14	9.5%	3.4%	-1.9%
BA+	3,440	33	320	310	11	9.3%	8.5%	-8.3%	1,225	139	74	71	3	14.8%	5.7%	-5.5%
% <HS Grad	8%	9%	6%	7%	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	41%	36%	21%	35%	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
% BA+	31%	41%	39%	32%	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	23%	33%	46%	31%	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
Poverty Level																
Ages 18-64	13,292	152	1,042	1,225	-184	8.2%	7.3%	-8.4%	6,286	620	198	308	-110	11.5%	3.1%	-4.7%
< 100%	1,379	33	119	183	-65	9.9%	7.9%	-11.7%	1,263	322	40	103	-63	22.2%	3.0%	-7.5%
100-199%	1,767	50	176	270	-94	11.3%	9.0%	-13.2%	1,746	118	47	56	-8	8.7%	2.6%	-3.1%
>200%	10,146	69	747	772	-25	7.4%	6.9%	-7.1%	3,276	180	111	150	-39	8.2%	3.3%	-4.4%
% <100%	10.4%	21.5%	11.4%	15.0%	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	20.1%	51.8%	20.0%	33.3%	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
Food Stamps Use in Household																
(Persons classified by nativity of household)																
Ages 18+	14,761	160	1,101	1,259	-159	7.9%	6.9%	-7.9%	8,150	642	235	360	-125	9.7%	2.8%	-4.2%
Food Stamps	806	8	39	130	-91	5.5%	4.6%	-13.9%	678	61	22	38	-16	10.8%	3.1%	-5.2%
No Food Stamps	13,955	152	1,062	1,130	-68	8.0%	7.1%	-7.5%	7,472	581	214	323	-109	9.6%	2.8%	-4.1%
% Food Stamps	5.5%	5.1%	3.5%	10.3%	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	8.3%	9.5%	9.3%	10.4%	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
Labor Force																
Males, Ages 18-64																
Total	6,692	83	511	609	-98	8.2%	7.1%	-8.3%	3,204	38	105	159	-54	13.3%	3.2%	-4.7%
Employed	5,219	39	398	424	-26	7.7%	7.1%	-7.5%	2,602	223	78	132	-54	10.4%	2.9%	-4.8%
Unemployed	377	17	34	50	-15	12.0%	8.3%	-11.6%	200	47	3	13	-10	20.1%	1.5%	-6.0%
Not in LF	1,041	13	39	106	-67	4.7%	3.6%	-9.2%	387	116	24	14	10	26.6%	5.8%	-3.4%
% in LF	84%	82%	92%	82%	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	88%	70%	77%	91%	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
% Unemployed	7%	30%	8%	10%	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	7%	18%	4%	9%	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
Females, Ages 18-64																
Total	6,600	69	531	616	-86	8.3%	7.4%	-8.5%	3,082	234	93	150	-57	9.6%	2.9%	-4.6%
Employed	4,529	47	338	360	-21	7.8%	7.0%	-7.4%	1,715	81	44	65	-21	6.8%	2.5%	-3.7%
Unemployed	260	2	35	42	-7	12.5%	11.9%	-14.0%	143	13	6	14	-8	11.7%	3.8%	-8.8%
Not in LF	1,807	20	155	211	-56	8.8%	7.9%	-10.5%	1,224	140	43	70	-28	13.0%	3.4%	-5.4%
% in LF	73%	71%	71%	66%	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	60%	40%	54%	53%	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
% Unemployed	5%	4%	9%	11%	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)	8%	14%	11%	17%	(x)	(x)	(x)	(x)
Occupation, both sexes, ages 18-64																
Total	13,292	152	1,042	1,225	-184	8.2%	7.3%	-8.4%	6,286	620	98	308	-110	11.5%	3.1%	-4.7%
"White" Collar	7,090	69	594	557	37	8.6%	7.7%	-7.3%	1,966	101	84	78	6	8.6%	4.1%	-3.8%
"Blue" Collar	3,332	33	222	349	-127	7.1%	6.3%	-9.5%	2,707	281	47	144	-97	10.2%	1.7%	-5.0%
Not in universe	2,871	50	225	318	-94	8.7%	7.3%	-10.0%	1,612	259	67	87	-20	16.8%	4.0%	-5.1%

Note: "Stayed in California" is an average of nonmovers and within state movers for the March 1996-1999 CPSs. Immigrants from abroad, in-movers, and out-movers are the *total* across the four CPSs. All data are from the question on residence one year ago.

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Source: Urban Institute 2001

Appendix Table D-2. Distribution by Educational Attainment, Poverty Level, and Food Stamp Usage within Mobility Categories by Nativity for California: 1995-1999, Based on March 1996-1999 CPS

Measure and Category	Distribution within Mover Category								Ratio of Native Rate to Foreign-Born		
	Native				Foreign-Born						
	Stayed in Calif.	Immig. from Abroad	In-Mover	Out-Mover	Stayed in Calif.	Immig. from Abroad	In-Mover	Out-Mover	Immig. & In-mover Pct.	In-Mover Pct.	Out-Mover Rate
Educational Attainment											
Ages 25-64	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.76	2.39	1.97
<HS Grad	7.9%	9.1%	6.0%	7.0%	40.6%	36.3%	20.6%	34.5%	0.77	3.61	2.06
HS Grad	26.0%	11.1%	26.1%	29.3%	19.8%	16.2%	13.8%	26.8%	0.91	3.40	1.65
Some College	35.3%	38.6%	29.0%	31.6%	16.8%	15.0%	19.7%	7.5%	0.67	1.71	3.88
BA+	30.9%	41.2%	38.8%	32.1%	22.7%	32.5%	45.9%	31.2%	0.63	1.50	1.51
Poverty Level											
Ages 18-64	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.72	2.38	1.80
< 100%	10.4%	21.5%	11.4%	15.0%	20.1%	51.8%	20.0%	33.3%	0.44	2.61	1.56
100-199%	13.3%	33.0%	16.9%	22.0%	27.8%	19.1%	23.8%	18.0%	1.31	3.44	4.28
>200%	76.3%	45.6%	71.7%	63.0%	52.1%	29.1%	56.2%	48.7%	0.91	2.09	1.61
Food Stamps Use in Household											
(Persons classified by nativity of household)											
Ages 18+	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.81	2.47	1.86
Food Stamps	5.5%	5.1%	3.5%	10.3%	8.3%	9.5%	9.3%	10.4%	0.51	1.47	2.65
No Food Stamps	94.5%	94.9%	96.5%	89.7%	91.7%	90.5%	90.7%	89.6%	0.83	2.55	1.81
Labor Force											
Males, Ages 18-64											
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.61	2.23	1.77
Employed	78.0%	47.5%	77.9%	69.7%	81.2%	57.7%	74.4%	83.0%	0.75	2.43	1.56
Unemployed	5.6%	20.6%	6.7%	8.1%	6.2%	12.3%	2.8%	8.0%	0.60	5.74	1.94
Not in LF	15.5%	15.2%	7.5%	17.3%	12.1%	30.0%	22.8%	8.6%	0.18	0.61	2.70
Females, Ages 18-64											
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.87	2.54	1.84
Employed	68.6%	68.3%	63.8%	58.3%	55.7%	34.6%	47.6%	43.7%	1.15	2.76	2.00
Unemployed	3.9%	3.1%	6.6%	6.9%	4.6%	5.6%	6.1%	9.2%	1.07	3.09	1.58
Not in LF	27.4%	28.6%	29.1%	34.3%	39.7%	59.7%	46.2%	47.0%	0.68	2.32	1.92
Occupation, both sexes, ages 18-64											
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.72	2.38	1.80
"White" Collar	53.3%	45.3%	57.1%	45.5%	31.3%	16.2%	42.3%	25.3%	1.00	1.89	1.91
"Blue" Collar	25.1%	21.8%	21.4%	28.5%	43.1%	42.0%	23.9%	46.6%	0.70	3.64	1.88
Not in universe	21.6%	32.9%	21.6%	26.0%	25.6%	41.7%	33.8%	28.1%	0.52	1.82	1.96

Note: "Stayed in California" is an average of nonmovers and within state movers for the March 1996-1999 CPSs. Immigrants from abroad, in-movers, and out-movers are the *total* across the four CPSs.

Source: Urban Institute 2001.